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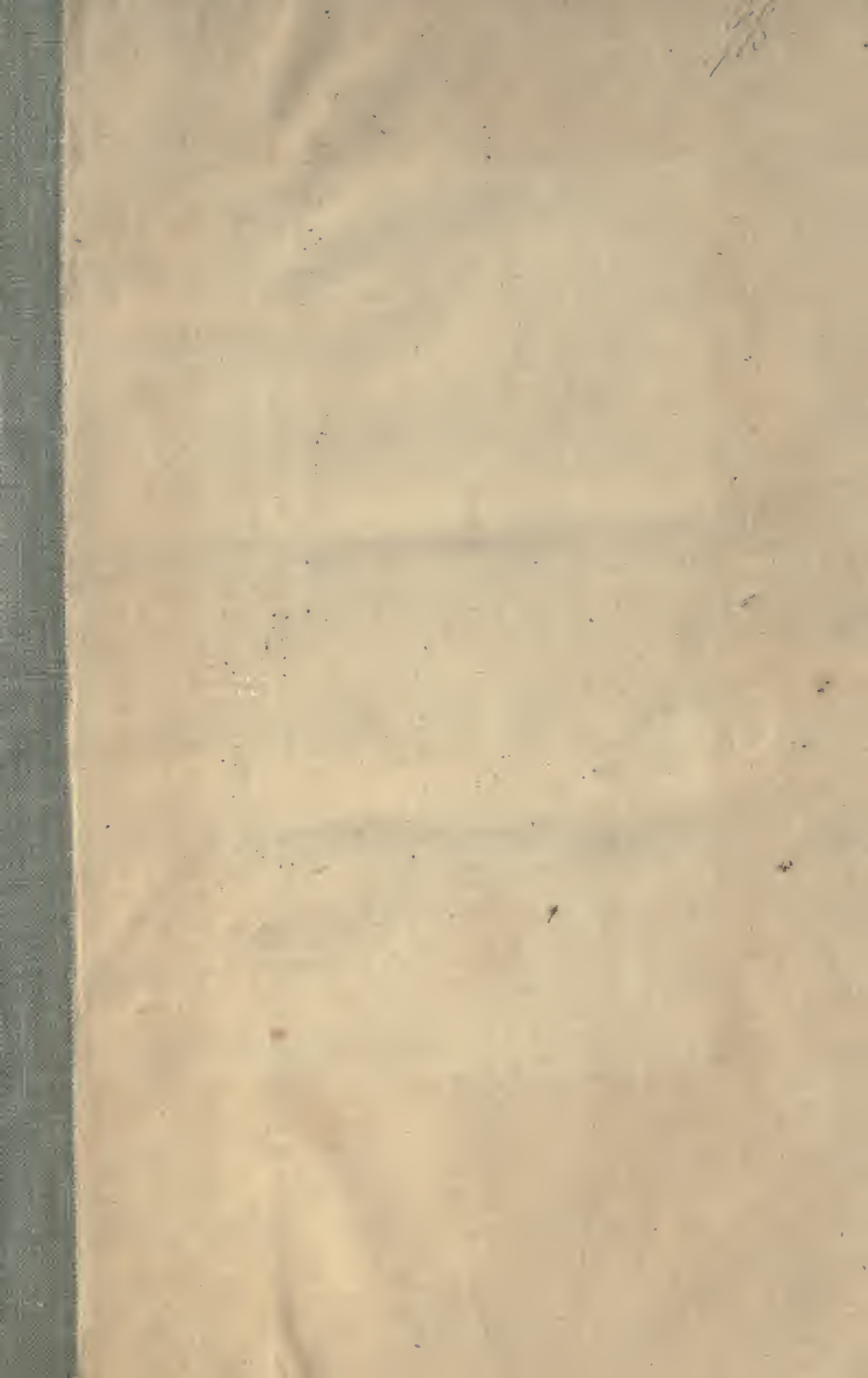
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# SINGHALESE GRAMMAR.

## 1

THE parts of Grammar are Orthoepey, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody; with the meaning of which terms the student is supposed to be acquainted.

## ORTHOEPEY.

## 2

The vowel sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

IN ENGLISH LETTERS.		IN SINGHALESE LETTERS.	
<i>short.</i>	<i>long.</i>	<i>short.</i>	<i>long.</i>
a a ( <i>the unemphatic article</i> )		අ	
'Cam	calm	කම්	කාම්
bit	beat	බිත්	බිත්
pull	pool	පුල්	පූල්
pen	pain	පෙන්න	පේන්න
b mo-	rose	මො	මොස්

(a) As when pronounced in a sentence, such as "Give me a bit."

(b) The one word 'morose' is an example of the same vowel sound, both short and long.

To these may be added the two diphthongal sounds heard in the words

*I* and *owl*.

in Singhalese thus— ඔඔ ඔඔ

The vowel sound, short and long, heard in *cot* and *caught*, which is formed by opening the mouth to a greater extent *vertically* than in pronouncing *Cam* and *calm*, is not heard in Singhalese.

On the other hand, there is one vowel sound, short and long, in Singhalese which is not known in English: this is uttered by opening the mouth to a greater extent *horizontally* than in pronouncing *Cam* and *calm*.

*short.* *long.*

In Singhalese thus— ඔඔ ඔඔ

### 3

The consonant sounds heard in pronouncing the following English words, are all heard in spoken Singhalese; viz.

	<i>surd.</i>	<i>sonant.</i>	<i>nasal.</i>
1.	<i>key</i>	<i>gay</i>	<i>ang</i>
2.	<i>chew</i>	<i>jew</i>	<i>union</i>
3. 4.	<i>tea</i>	<i>dee</i>	<i>no</i>
5.	<i>pea</i>	<i>bee</i>	<i>me</i>

In Singhalese thus—

	<i>surd,</i>	<i>sonant,</i>	<i>nasal,</i>
1.	කි	ගෙ	අං
2.	ච්චි	ජ්චි	භුඤ්ඤන්
3.	ච්	ච්	ඤ්
4.	කි	දි	ඤ්
5.	ච්	ච්	ච්

Together with the initial sounds of the following words,

<i>ye,</i>	<i>ray,</i>	<i>lay,</i>	<i>we,</i>	<i>see,</i>	<i>say,</i>	<i>she,</i>	<i>he.</i>
යි	රේ	ලේ	ච්	සි	සෙ	ච්	හි

3, 4. There is a distinction here, unknown in English, of two consonant sounds both surd and sonant; formed by a different movement of the tip of the tongue. In the third it is turned back toward the palate; in the fourth it is made to touch the upper teeth.

Each surd and sonant has a rough or aspirate sound connected with it; as, *key* aspirately *khey*<sup>a</sup>; *gay* aspirately *ghay*<sup>a</sup>; and so with the rest.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

### 4

The written characters are the *short vowels*, the *simple consonants*, and the *symbols*.

---

[a] An Englishman may form some notion of these aspirate sounds by first pronouncing packhorse, and then attempting to make a syllable of *khorse* by itself; so from log-house, *ghouse* by itself; so beech-hill, *chhill*.

## 5

## The short vowels.

අ	ඉ	උ	එ	ඔ
a	i	u	e	o

The long vowels and diphthongs are expressed by means of symbols, as will be shewn hereafter.

## 6

## The simple consonants.

surds.			sonants.				
smooth		rough	smooth		rough	nasals	
1	ක	ඛ	ග	ඝ	ඞ		
	ka	kha	ga	gha	nga		
2	ච	ඡ	ජ	ඣ	ඤ	ඞ	
	cha	chha	ja	jha	nya		
3	ට	ඨ	ඳ	ඬ	ඹ	ඹ	
	ta	tha	da	dha	na		
4	ත	ථ	ද	ධ	න		
	ta	tha	da	dha	na		
5	ප	ඵ	බ	භ	ම		
	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma		
with ය, ර, ල and ඌ, ච, ඡ and ජ, ඣ, ඳ and ඬ, ඨ, ඹ and භ, ඹ,						ඹ	
	ya	ra	la	wa	sa	sha	ha

[b] When ඹ loses its inherent vowel, or is to be doubled, it is changed into ඹ් or ඹඹ



7

The Symbols.

Ælapilla ๑	Combua ๑	Al ๑ or ʼ	Matransi ๑
Ispilla ๑ or ๑	Æda ๑	Bindu ๑	Yangsi ๑
Papilla ๑ or ๑	Gahenukitta ๑	Raibha ๑	Sanyagá ๑

Ispilla, Al, and Raibha are written above their letters. Papilla, Æda, and Matransi are written below their letters.

The others are written on the same line :—Combua and Sanyaga before their letters ; Ælapilla, Gahenukitta, Bindu, and Yangsi after their letters.

The first ispilla [ ๑ ] is joined to letters that have a tail turned back, as ๑, ๑, ๑ ; the second ispilla ( ๑ ) is used with all other letters, as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c. ; as ๑ chi, ๑ ki.

The first papilla ( ๑ ) is joined to ๑, ๑, ๑, ๑, ๑, and ๑ ; the second papilla ( ๑ ) is joined with all the other letters ; as, ๑ ku, ๑ khu.

The first al ( ๑ ) is joined with all letters that have a tail turned back ; such as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c. ; the second al ( ʼ ) is written with all other letters ; such as ๑, ๑, ๑, &c. ; as ๑ with al ๑, ๑ with al ๑

8

Initial vowels and symbols.

๑ is made long by ælapilla, ๑ by gahenukitta, the other three by al ; as,

๑,	๑,	๑,	๑	๑
ā	ee	oo	ay	ō

9

The peculiar vowel sound is written by adding æda to ๑ ; as,

๑	๑
๑	๑

## 10

The diphthong 'i' is expressed by writing combua before ට, and the diphthong 'ow' by writing gahenukitta after ඔ; as,

ට	,	ඔ
i		ow

## 11

The vowel letters are written only at the beginning of words. In the middle and at the end of words the vowel sounds are represented by symbols.

## 12

In the grammatical formation of words, when the vowels are changed by any rule, it is commonly

from	අ	to	ආ
	උ	to	ඉ
	ඔ	to	ඵ

so that අ, උ, and ඔ may be called *primitive* vowels; and ආ, ඉ, ඵ *formative* vowels.

## 13

Use of the symbols.

Ælapilla [ ට ] is the symbol for අ, as කා ka

Ispilla [ ට or ට ] is the symbol for ඉ, as කි khi, කි ki; ispillā gæta [ ට ] for ඉ, as කි kee, කි kee.

Papilla [ ෮ or ෭ ] is the symbol for ෮, as කු ku, කු khu;  
papilla pækanea [ ෭෭ ] for ෮෭, as කු koo, කු khoo.

Combua [ ෧ ] is the symbol for ෧, as කෙ ke; combua with  
al for ෧෪, as කේ kay.

Combua with ælapilla [ ෧෦ ] is the symbol for ෧෦, as කො  
ko: al added to the ælapilla makes ෧෦, as කෝ kō

Combua with gahenukitta [ ෧෦෦ ] is the symbol for ෧෦෦,  
as කො෦ kow.

Combua doubled [ ෧෧ ] is the symbol for ෧෧, as කෙ ky.

Æda [ ෭෭ ] is the symbol for the peculiar vowel sound ඇ,  
as කෑ kæ; æda pækanea [ ෭෭෭ ] makes this vowel long, as  
කෑ k̄

Al [ ෦ or ෦ ] has two uses: first, it lengthens a vowel, as  
ඳ් ee, කේ kay, බේ bē; secondly, when joined to a consonant  
that has no symbol, it suppresses the inherent vowel; as  
බත bata, බත් bat.

Bindu [ ෦෦ ] is properly a substitute for ඩ්; but in common  
writings it is substituted for all the nasals with al; as පහං for  
පහන්; බිං for බිම්.

Bindu doubled [ ෦෦෦ ] is a symbol for බි (al kha), as අඃ for  
අබි akh.

Raibha [ ෦෦ ] is the symbol for ර preceding another conso-  
nant, as ඵී sarva.

Matransi [ ෭෭ ] is the symbol for ර following another conso-  
nant, as කු kra.



Yangsi [ ʒ ] is the symbol for ʒ following another consonant, as මිතʒ mitya.

Sanyaga ( ʁ ) has two powers : first, before the rough linguals ට්, ජ්, and ඛ් it is the symbol for the corresponding smooth lingual, as ට් ttha, ඛ් ddha, ඛ් ddha ; also before ට් it stands for ද්, as ට් dwa ; second, before all other consonants it stands for a nasal pronounced slightly, as ගඟ gāṇa ; කඳු kanda.

## 14

## Abbreviations and substitutions.

Two consonants united indicate that the inherent vowel of the former is suppressed, just as if it had been written with al, as අභ්වයා = අභ්වයා.

The abbreviation බ් stands for බ්බ bb ; ඩ් for බ්බ mb ; ඥ for ග්ඥ gnya ; ඵ for ඬ් lu ; and ඵ for ඬ් lu.

The Pali letter ඌ is often written for ඌ' ee.

## 15

## Letters with symbols.

	a	ā	i	ee	u	oo	e	ay	o	ō
1. Vowels	අ	ආ	ඉ	ඊ	උ	ඌ	එ	ඒ	ඔ	ඓ
(with ක)	ක	කා	කි	කී	කු	කූ	කෙ	කේ	කො	කෝ
(with ඛ)	ඛ්	ඛා	ඛි	ඛී	ඛු	ඛූ	ඛෙ	ඛේ	ඛො	ඛෝ
(with ද)	ද	දා	දි	දී	දු	දූ	දෙ	දේ	දො	දෝ
(with ර)	ර	රා	රි	රී	රු	රූ	රෙ	රේ	රො	රෝ
(with ල)	ල	ලා	ලි	ලී	ලු	ලූ	ලෙ	ලේ	ලො	ලෝ



2. Peculiar vowel } and diphthongs }	a	æ	i	ow
	ආ	ඇ	ඵ	ඹා
	(with ක)	කැ	කෑ	කො
	(with ද)	දැ	දෑ	දො
	(with ර)	රැ	රෑ	රො
(with ල)	ලැ	ලෑ	ලො	ලො

3. Suppressed } vowel }	ek	ed	er	el	ew
	එක්	එද්	එරි	එල්	එව්

## ETYMOLOGY.

### NOUNS.

#### 16.

#### Terminations of Nouns.

Masculines generally end in ආ, as මිනිසා, the man ; feminines in ඉ, as ගැහැනි, the woman ; neuters in ආ, as ගහ, the tree.

Neuters in එය or ආය are contracted into ඒ, as ගෙය, ගේ the house ; කුඩය, කුඩේ the umbrella.

From the above, which are definite and singular, there are formed an indefinite singular ending in ක්, and a plural of various endings ; as,

Definite Singular.	Indefinite Singular.	Plural.
මිනිසා <i>man</i>	මිනිසෙක් <i>a</i>	මිනිසුන් <i>pl</i>
ගැහැනි <i>woman</i>	ගැහැනියෙක් ගැහැනියක්	ගැහැනු
ගහ <i>tree</i>	ගහක්	ගස්
ගේ <i>house</i>	ගෙයක්	ගෙවල්
කුඩේ <i>umbrella</i>	කුඩයක්	කුඩවල්

## Declension of Nouns.

There are two declensions: the first of masculines and feminines; the second of neuters.

There are six cases: the Vocative, Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Ablative, and Dative.

## MASCULINE AND FEMININE DECLENSION.

## First Example.

<i>S. Def.</i>	<i>S. Indef.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
V. පුත්‍රය son	—————	පුත්‍රයෙහි O sons
N. පුත්‍රයා the son	පුත්‍රයෙක් a son	පුත්‍රයෝ } sons
Ac. පුත්‍රයා පුත්‍රයා	පුත්‍රයෙකු a son	පුත්‍රයන් } sons
G. පුත්‍රයාගේ	පුත්‍රයෙකුගේ	පුත්‍රයන්ගේ
Ab. පුත්‍රයාගෙන්	පුත්‍රයෙකුගෙන්	පුත්‍රයන්ගෙන්
D. පුත්‍රයාට	පුත්‍රයෙකුට	පුත්‍රයන්ට

## Second Example.

N. අලො the ele-	අලොක් an ele-	අලොතු } elephants
Ac. අලො elephant	අලොකු a elephant	අලොන් } elephants
G. අලොගේ	අලොකුගේ	අලොන්ගේ
Ab. අලොගෙන්	අලොකුගෙන්	අලොන්ගෙන්
D. අලොට	අලොකුට	අලොන්ට

- i. The Genitive has the sign *of*, the Ablative *from*, the Dative *to*; as, පුත්‍රයාගේ of the son; පුත්‍රයෙකුගෙන් from a son; පුත්‍රයන්ට to sons,
- ii. The familiar vocative singular ends in ඒ; as පුත්‍රේ son, from පුත්‍රා.
- iii. Plurals in ලා are declined like singulars.

- iv. Those that make the Nominative plural in *ඉ* retain the same vowel in the other pl. cases; as Nom. pl. අළු, Ac. අළුන්, Gen. අළුන්-ගේ, &c.
- v. The Dative plural is generally in the maritime parts heard with *ඔ* instead of *ට*; and this has led to the custom of writing it with *ඔ*, thus පුත්‍රයඔ, අනුඔ.

NEUTER DECLENSION.

First Example.

	<i>S. Def.</i>	<i>S. Indef.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
N. and Ac.	ගොඩ the bank	ගොඩක් a bank	ගොඩවල් banks
G.	ගොඩේ	ගොඩක	ගොඩවල්-වල
Ab.	ගොඩෙන්	ගොඩකින්	ගොඩවල්-වලින්
D.	ගොඩ-ට	ගොඩකට	ගොඩවල්-වලට

Second Example.

N. and Ac.	මාවත the path	මාවතක් a path	මාවත් paths
G.	මාවතේ	මාවතක	මාවත්-වල
Ab.	මාවතින්	මාවතකින්	මාවත්-වලින්
D.	මාවත-ට	මාවතකට	මාවත්-වලට

- i. The Genitive has the signs *of, in, on, and at*; the Ab. *from and with*; the Dat. *to*; as ගොඩේ, of, in, on, or at, the bank; ගොඩකින්, from or with a bank; ගොඩවල්වලට, to banks.
- ii. Nouns of time have *in* for the sign of the Ablative, and *about* for that of the Dative; as පයෙකින් in an hour; හපයෙට about six o'clock.
- iii. The following make the Ablative singular in *ඉන්* like මාවත; viz. මහ, ලහ, යට, ගෙට්, කඩ, ලඬ, බෙත, අඳ, පය, දුර, අහ, පිටත, ඉසාර, ගෙදර, නුවර, පාදර, ලදාසන, කඩිසර; also ද, makes Ab. දැයිනි; ගේ Ab. ගෙයිනි; and ගාවා Ab. ගාවායිනි



## Formation of the Indefinite.

- i. Masculines change ආ final into ජක්, as ගොර, ගොරෙක්.
- ii. Feminines to ඉ' final add සක් or සෙක්, as සත්‍රි, සත්‍රියක් or සත්‍රියෙක්.
- iii. Neuters add ක්, as ආවර, ආවරක්; ගෙය, ගෙයක්.

## Formation of the Plural of Masculines and Feminines.

- i. Nouns of kindred add ලා, and nouns of rank add වරු, as අසියා, pl. අසියාලා; නිලමේ, pl. නිලවරු.

Exceptions. කුමාරයා, සහෝදරයා, මුත්‍රාමුත්, change ආ into මි.

The following make the Ablative singular in ඉන් or ජන්; viz. Nouns ending in <sup>o</sup> (that is 'ng') (except දං, රියං, දෙවං, නාද්‍රං, පාසානං, වැලියං), බත්, තෙල්, දෙල්, පොල්, කොස්, පස්, වස්, ජක, දෙක, අඟ, අඟ, ඉඟ, ගඟ, කව, රව, මිව, ගොව, තඩ, තඩ, බඩ, මඩ, තුඩ, ලෙඩ, අත, පත, බත, හත, හිත, බිත, පොත, මුද, කඳ, අඳ, පෙද, කන, දන, පාන, නැන, තුන, මුන, ගැබ, ගව, දව, හව, බව, බිව, දුව, කර, පර, දෙර, සිව්ව, වල, රල, රුල, මුල, තෙල, තොල, බාව, නාව, දිව, ලොව, ගහ, වහ, අඟු, ඉස, දෙස, පුවක්, මුලත්, අඹුල්, පැපොල්, පුඹුල්, ගොරක, පුරක, සනාක, කුලග, කියත, මාවත, වලද, භික්ෂන, ආවන, පවන, ගුවන, කරඹ, පිඵඹ, පාලව, හිඤ්ඤ, දිසර, මෝදර, හතර, සසර, අඹල, උකුල, දවල, දඹල, දුමල, නලල, පිත්තල, රුවල, අඹල, විසල, වෙරල, වාසල, අහස, දවස, හවස, මුනලාන, වඳහන, ලියවන, අලියව, අඹලව, වෙරලව, කළුමර, as Ab. ජනිත් or ජනෙත්—පිට the exterior, makes Ab. පිටිත්, පිට the back, Ab. පිටෙත්.



ii. Nouns in කා, නා, නා, ලා, and ණා (having a vowel before these terminations) change final ආ into ළ, doubling the consonant; as

<sup>crane</sup> කොකා	කොක්කු	<sup>fox</sup> හිවලා	හිවල්ල
ඇතා	ඇත්තු	<sup>beast</sup> වලො	වල්ලු
ගොනා	ගොන්නු		

Exceptions. හරකා pl. හරක්; <sup>low</sup>උකුනා pl. <sup>bug</sup>උකුනෝ; වකුනා pl. වකුනෝ.

iii. Nouns in ර, preceded by any vowel except ළ, and nouns in අවා, change ආ final into ළ; as

හොර	හොරු	රදවා	රදවු
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iv. Nouns in ඉයා drop යා; as

අලියා	අලි
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Exceptions. <sup>frog</sup>පැටියා, <sup>beetle</sup>වැටියා, <sup>real ant</sup>කුරුමිනියා, මියා, දිමියා, තෙලියා, දැලියා, පරවියා, දිවියා, change ආ into ඕ; as පැටියෝ.

v. Masculines not included in the four preceding rules change ආ into ඕ; as

<sup>young cow</sup> කුකුකා	කුකුකන්	වඩුවා	වඩුවන්
ලාභ	ලාභර්	අස්පයා	අස්පයෝ

Exception 1. <sup>buffalo</sup>මිවා, මිම්බු; <sup>cat</sup>බරවා, බරම්බු; ආඳ, ආඳු; <sup>lion</sup>වොඳ, වොඳු; <sup>a kind of frog</sup>කලින්ද, කලින්දු; <sup>a wild cat</sup>පොලො, පොලොඳු; ගොගා, ගොගු; කොවඩා, කොවඩු.

2. The compounds of ගොයා make ගොයි; also නයා, නයි; සිපයා, සිපයි; ලවයා, ලවයි; දුරයා, දුරයි.

vi. Feminines add යෝ ; as

*පුත්‍රියා*

ඉරී

ඉරියෝ

Exceptions. *කුමාරි* කත, කත්තු ; දෙන, දෙන්නු ; ගැනි, ගැනු.

## 20

## Formation of the Plural of Neuters.

- i. Neuters ending in a double consonant with the inherent vowel, drop one of the consonants to form the plural ; and those that end in ඤ change it into ද ; both these also change the final vowel into ඉ or ඌ ; that is to say, if the penultimate vowel be ඉ, or ඓ, or ඒ, the final vowel is changed into ඉ ; otherwise it is changed into ඌ ; as

<i>පිටි</i> පැතන	පැති	වතන	වතු
<i>කුමාරි</i> ඉනන	ඉනි	පිහැට්ට	පිහැටු
<i>කුමාරි</i> ලෙලෙ	ලෙලි	දුනන	දුනු
හැඤ	හැඳි	<i>කුමාරි</i> පොතන	පොතු
		කඤ	කදු

Exceptions. බිජු, බිජු, ලදැලි, ලදළු.

- ii. Neuters in ඉර and ඌර, make ඉරී and ඌරු ; as

<i>කුමාරි</i> කැකිර	කැකිරී	පැදුර	පැදුරු
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Exception. ඉර the sun ඉරවලි

- iii. Hyperdissyllable Neuters in ආව or ඌව drop ව ; as

සාමුව	සාමු	මරුව	මරු
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ගෙඩිය      ගෙඩି      රුපිය (or රුපେ) රුප

Conch. Phala      <sup>Wari</sup>      ගහ      ගස්;      තෙපුල      තෙපුල්;      ගහ      ගස්.

2. බජා, පජා, වෙරල, <sup>බැඳ</sup>කුල, <sup>වැඩ</sup>පෙල, දෙල, ලොව, කුස, make  
their plural by adding වල්; as, plural බජාවල්.

පාර      පාරවිල්      |      පස      පසවිල්      |      ගේ      ගෙවිල්

Exception 1. *ಶ್ರು*, pl. *ಶ್ರು*; *ಶಿ*, *ಶಿ*; *ಶಿ*, *ಶಿ*; *ಶಿ*, *ಶಿ*.

[illegible]

## 21

### Genders.

1. Sometimes the corresponding masculine and feminine names are different words ; as

<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
පියා	මව්	රජ්ජුරුවෝ	බිසෝ
පුතා	නෑ	රදල	මැණික



- ii. When the feminine is formed from the masculine it is by changing final ආ into ඉ; as

mas.

fem.

බොහුණ

බොහුණි

## DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Some nouns are defective in case, some in number.

## Defectives in case

- i. Monoptots.—ඔසි s. & pl.; බාං s.; බාහවා s.; බාහවාලා pl.; බොලං s.; බොලන් s.; බබසි s.; බබසි s.; අබ්බි s.; අබ්බි s.; අබ්බි s. fem.; අබ්බි s, fem.; are used in the Vocative only: of these ඔසි, බාහවා and බාහවාලා are used to those to whom තවුරු is applied; බාං and බොලං to those to whom ලබ්බි is applied the rest to those to whom තෝ and තී respectively are applied.
- ii. Diptots.—දින (the knee), <sup>from</sup> යස, <sup>from</sup> කදිම, and ඉදිම, have only the Nom. and Dat.; as දින, දිනව.
- iii. Triptots.—ද and its compounds with අද and තෙව, also බොද, <sup>Abh.</sup> තිසර, කබ්බර, නුවන, වෙනුව, හිලව්ව, have only the Nom. Ab. and Dat.; as Nom. ද; Ab. දසිත්, Dat. දව.

## Defectives in number.

- i. Singulars only.—වෙනුව, දෙස, දිනාව; කිව්වුව, හාවා, ලහ, වෙන, පස්ස, ඉස්සර, ඉදිරිය, පදිරිය, පිටත, අනුල, ලබ, යව, හප, හර, තද, සස, හද, හිස්ව, සිත, සිතල, කප්වර, කදිම, සමාන, කබ්බර, තිසර, සැහැල්ලුව, අබ්බුව, වලඹුව, වලාපව, are used only in the singular.
- ii. Plurals only.—Nouns signifying substances, that do not admit of being separated into individuals, are plural only; as, වස්, රිදි, කපු, කිරි: the exceptions දිය, දියර, වතුර, (which have only the singular form) with දුව, හුලඹ, පිනාන, වැසස, (which have both forms).



iii. <sup>young</sup> <sup>crane</sup> <sup>young bullak</sup> <sup>loun</sup> <sup>bug</sup>  
 කුකා, කොකා, කාකා, උර, බල්ලා, වසා, උකුනා, වකුනා,  
<sup>mother</sup> වදුර, කුකුලා, කුරුල්ලා, to form their feminines change in  
 the syllables preceding the termination, all the primitive  
 vowels into their respective formatives; as කුකා f. කිකි

උර	ඉරි	උකුනා	ඉතිනි
කොකා	කෙකි	බල්ලා	බෙලි

Others which change the primitive vowels partially are to be found in the notes below among the irregulars.

# IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in forming the gender, some in forming the cases.

## Irregulars in forming the gender.

කොර, f. ගෙර; කොර, f. කෙර; බලලා, f. බෙලි; ඇහා, f. ඇහිනි; වලහා, f. වෙලහිනි and වෙලහිනා; ගෝනා, f. ගෝනනි; මුවා, f. මුවනි; පාතකා, f. පානි; අඬයා, f. අඬලෙඹ.

## Irregulars in case.

i. Most nouns that have no singulars in ordinary construction, make in certain forms of expression their Genitive and Ablative as singulars.

1. *Plurals in ආ.*—පලා Gen. & Ab. -පලාවි & -වෙත්; so සියඹලා and හවි පලා; කහතිලියා Gen. & Ab. කහතිලියා-යේ & -යෙන්; other plurals in ආ do not admit of the singular form.

2. *Plurals in මු & මු'.*—මුඳි and ගෙහි do not admit the singular form;—වැලි Gen. & Ab. වැලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; so දූවි-ලි-ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්; ගො-දි, -ලෙල් & -ලෙලන්. Others in මු & මු' admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding ගේ & ගෙන්, as සිනි Gen. & Ab. සිනි-ගේ & -ගෙන්.

- iv. Masculine irrationals in යා or වා make their feminines by dropping යා or වා, which leaves the adjective form of the word, and then adding to this adjective the word දෙන, දෙං, or දේනුව ; as

එච්චා the he goat	එච් adj.	එච්දෙන the she goat
සිංහයා the lion	සිංහ adj.	සිංහදේනුව the lioness

Also

මිචා or මිහොනා the he buffalo	මිදෙන the she buffalo
එළඟොනා the bull	එළදෙන the cow

3. Plurals in උ.—හු, ලබු, දුරු do not admit a singular forms —ඒ makes Ab. අච්ඤන්; දුඹුඵ Ab. දුඹුඵ-යෙන්; කපු Gen. & Ab. ක-ජ්ජේ & -ජ්ජෙන්; කුඩු, එනු, හුනු, කුරු, ඉතුරු, පිදුරු, කපුරු, හකුරු, make a Gen. & Ab. by changing උ into ජ් & ජන්; as Gen. & Ab. කු-බේ & බෙන්:—others in උ admit a Gen. & Ab. by adding වේ & වෙන්, as වාච් Gen. & Ab. වාච් -වේ & වෙන්, උනු, Gen. & Ab. උනු -වේ & වෙන්.

4. Plurals with any other endings—මු, බේ, උක්, රුක්, මුං, වසං, පව්, ආරං, කෙබෙල්, අඬු, සිදරං, do not admit a singular form. වා-ඤ් makes Ab. වා-ඤාන්; ලේ Gen. & Ab. ලෙ-යේ & යින්; ලොඟො Gen. & Ab. ලොඟො-යේ & යෙන්:—The rest add ජ් for the Gen. and ජා or ඉන් for the Ab. according to rule, dropping the last letter if it is a vowel, as ත-ඹ -බේ, බේන්; තෙල් තෙ-ලේ -ලින් & ලෙන්.—දං, රං, රතුං, කෝරං, කුරහං, කුරකහං, පුළුං, resolve ට into භා; the others that end in ට resolve it into ච as රං, Gen. & Ab. රඤ්, ජොන්, & නින්; ආඬුං Gen. & Ab. ආඬු-මේ, වෙන්.

- ii. යව, උච, බිච, ඉහන, පහන, හෙදර, නුවර, මෝදර, ඉහල, පහල, වෙරල, have the genitive the same as the nominative.

22

NUMERALS.

Cardinal Substantives.

From one to twenty.

එක 1	හය 6	එකොලහ 11	දහසය 16
දෙක 2	හත 7	දෙලහ 12	දහහත 17
තුන 3	අට 8	දහතුන 13	දහඅට 18
හතර 4	නවය 9	දහහතර 14	දහනවය 19
පහ 5	දහස 10	පහලොහ 15	විසය 20

The ten decads.

දහස 10	තිහ 30	පනහ 50	හැහැනුව 70	අනුව 90
විසය 20	හතලිහ 40	හැට 60	අසූව 80	සියය 100

The first of each series.

එක 1	සියය 100	දසදහ 10000	දසලක්ෂය 1000000
දහස 10	දහ 1000	ලක්ෂය 100000	කෝටිය 10000000

All these form the indefinite, and are declined in the singular definitely and indefinitely according to rule.

[a] In conversation the ව is frequently changed into ට, as නවය nine



### Formation of Numeral adjectives.

The cardinal adjectives are formed from the substantives according to the rules given for the plural of neuters; as

එක, adjective එක්; තුන, adj. තුන්; විස, adj. වසි; හතළිහ, adj. හතළිස්; but දෙක makes adj. දෙ; හය, adj. හ;—හතර, අට, and හැට, are the same both as adjectives and substantives.

In combining cardinal numbers, those which precede must be of the adjective form, and the last of all a substantive; as,

වසිදෙක, twenty two; තුන්දස දෙසිය හතළිස් හත, three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

But එක in the substantive form is put before සියය; as

එක සියය, a hundred; එක සිය පනස් තුන, a hundred and fifty three.

By adding the suffix of affirmation යි, the above imperfect phrases become complete sentences; as

වසිදෙකයි, there are twenty two; තුන්දස දෙසිය හතළිස් හතයි, there are three thousand two hundred and forty seven.

එකසිය පනස්තුනයි, there are a hundred and fifty three.

### Ordinal adjectives.

පළමුවෙනි first:—all other ordinals are formed by adding වෙනි to the cardinal adjective; as, දෙවෙනි second; තුන්වෙනි third; හතරවෙනි fourth, &c.



PRONOUNS.

24

The primitive pronouns are

මම	I	නමා	himself
තෙ	thou		
ඌ	he	මේ	this (next to me)
නා	who?	ඔය	that (next to you)
මක්	what	අර	that (distant from me and you)
මොන	what?	ඒ	that (spoken of before)

මම, තෙ, ඌ, නා, මක්, and නමා are substantives; මොන is an adjective; මේ, ඔය, අර, ඒ, are demonstratives <sup>b</sup> used adjectively and substantively.

ඌ means that person next to you, or that person spoken of before, being equally connected with ඒ and ඔය.

නමා is frequently doubled: as නම නම each one himself.

(b) The demonstratives form a distinguishing singularity of the Singhalese language.

මේ corresponds exactly to the English *this*.

The three words for *that* are critically distinguished; so that it is as great a solecism to confound their several applications as it would be in English to confound *this* and *that*.

As මේ (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near to the speaker; so ඔය (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing near the person spoken to; and අර (with its derivatives) is appropriated to represent a person or thing at a distance from both the persons in conversation. The fourth, ඒ (with its derivatives), is appropriated to represent a person or thing spoken of before.

## Derivative Pronouns

## i. Derivatives of තෙර and substitutes.

තෙර fem. තී

තමා is used for තෙර; so also is the adverb මඬ (signifying *there*) from which appear to have come නුඬ and උඬ.

## ii. Derivatives from උ

From උ comes ඔහු, rarely used except in books; and from these compounded with

මෙ come මු, and මොහු.

Also අර and උ make අරු.

Feminines:—උ fem අරු; මු fem මරු; අරු fem අරු.

## iii. Derivatives from කා and මොන

From කා come කොසි and කෙරක, n., කොකා m., කෙරකි f.; and from මොන come මොක n., මොකා m., මොකි f.

## iv. Derivatives from ජ, මේ, ඔය, and අර.

ජ makes ජනා m. and ජන n. ජනා m. ජනි f.

මේ මෙනා m. and මෙන n. මෙනා m. මෙනි f.

ඔය ඔනා m. and ඔන n. ඔනා m. ඔනි f.

අර ————— අරක n. අරකා m. අරකි f.

## Formation of the Plural of Pronouns

## i. මම pl. අපි; තෙර pl. තොපි

## ii. කෙරක, pl. කොසිවා; මොන, pl. මොනවා; ජන, pl. ජවා; මෙන, pl. මෙවා; ඔන, pl. ඔවා; අරක, pl. අරවා.

iii. Those in **ල** make pl. **ලන්**, and those in **කා**, pl. **කුන්**; as **ලා**, pl. **ලන්**; **මේකා** pl. **මේකුන්**; **තමා** himself **තමුන්**.

iv. All the others add **ලා**; as

**තමා** for **තෙ** pl. **තමාලා**; **ලඹ**, pl. **ලඹලා**; **මේකි**, pl. **මේකිලා**.

27

Declension of Pronouns.

මම

තෝ

	s.	pl.
N.	මම	අපි
Ac.	මා	අප
G.	මගේ මාගේ	අපේ අපගේ
Ab.	මගෙන් මාගෙන්	අපෙන් අපගෙන්
D.	මට	අපට

	s.	pl.
N.	තෝ	තොපි
Ac.	තා	තොප
G.	තගේ තාගේ	තොපේ තොපගේ
Ab.	තගෙන් තාගෙන්	තොපෙන් තොපගෙන්
D.	තට	තොපට

කා

ලා

	s.	pl.
N.	කවිද	කවිරු
Ac.	කා	
G.	කාගේ කාගේ	කවිරුන්ගේ
Ab.	කාගෙන් කාගෙන්	කවිරුන්ගෙන්
D.	කාට	කවිරුන්ට

	s.	pl.
N. Ac.	ලා	ලන්
G.	ලගේ	ලන්ගේ
Ab.	ලගෙන්	ලන්ගෙන්
D.	ලාට	ලන්ට



	මොක		උඔ	
	s.	pl.	s.	pl.
N. Ac.	මොකද	මොනවා	උඔ	උඔලා
G.	මොකේ	මොනවායේ	උඔේ	උඔලාගේ
Ab.	මොකින් මොකෙන්	මොනවායින්	උඔින්	උඔලාගෙන්
D.	මොකට	මොනවාට	උඔට	උඔලාට

	ඒ	මේ	ඔය	ආර
	s. and pl.	s. and pl.	s. and pl.	s. and pl.
N. } ඒ		මේ	ඔය	ආර
Ac. }				
Ab.	එයින් or ඉන්	මෙයින් or මින්	ඔයින්	ආරින්
D.	ඉට	මිට	ඔයට	ආරට

The intensive ම is affixed to all the cases ; as

මම යනෙමි I will go myself

මම ගැනුවා He struck even me

The interrogatives කා and මොක require ද to be joined to their nominative cases singular, as shewn in their declension ; in their other forms the suffix ද may be joined to them or to another word in the sentence ; as

කව්ද කිවේ who said it ?

උ කිවේ මොකද what did he say ?

දුන්නේ කාටද or } to whom did you give it ?  
කාට දුන්නාද }

ආවේ මොකටද or } for what are you come ?  
මොකට ආවාද }



28

The interrogatives are used as indefinites; as

කවිද දොර තට්ටුකරණවා *Some one* knocks at the door

මොනවාද විකුණනානං *They* are selling *something*

තමා doubled is used reciprocally.

The affixes වැ and ආමුත් modify the signification of pronouns like 'ever' and 'soever' in English.

29

The pronouns of the second and third persons form honorifics by suffixes; as

ඔබ	ආබ	උඹ
ඔබවහන්සේ	ආබවහන්සේ	උඹදා
		උඹහේ
— තෝ	—	—
තමා	උ	
තමුසේ	උහදා	
තමුන්හැහේ	උන්හැහේ	
තමුන්හැන්සේ	උන්හැන්සේ	
තමුන්වහන්සේ	උන්වහන්සේ	

ඔ and ආ have suffixes like උ.

All these make plural in උ, and are declined regularly.

තෝ is used—by parents to their young children—by high caste persons speaking to low caste persons—by persons in anger to their equals and respectable inferiors; but thus used it is grossly insulting.

උඹ is used by relations,

තමුසේ by persons nearly equal,

තමුන්හැහේ is the least of all the acknowledgments of superiority.

Those that end with හැන්සේ or වහන්සේ are expressive of the highest respect.

## VERBS.

30

## Voices.

There are four Voices—the *Volitive*, the *Involitive*, the *Causative* and the *Reciprocal*.<sup>a</sup>

The *Volitive* expresses an act willed by an animated being; as

උර දර පලනනා	he cleaves fire wood.
ජුවානිස් ජිවි	John will come.

The *Involitive* expresses a natural or accidental effect; as

අර ලැපි පැලෙනවා	yonder planks chap or split.
ලබා වැටුනා	the child has fallen.

The *Causative* expresses the doing of an act by the instrumentality of another; as

අපි දර පලවනවා	we get firewood cleft.
මයා ජුවානිස් මවාටි	he will cause John to come.

The *Reciprocal* expresses an act which takes effect on the agent; as

තමාම තමා සුවකරගන්නා	he healed himself.
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These voices may be farther illustrated thus;

V. උර ගැටයක් ලිහනනා he is loosing a knot.

Inv. අරවා ලිගනනා those fastenings are slipping loose.

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[a] A passive verb cannot be expressed in Singhalese, but by some turn of the sentence; as—The man was killed by an elephant; say in Singhalese, An elephant killed the man.—He was soundly beaten; say in Singhalese, He ate a sound beating.

Caus. ලා වැට ලිස්සවනනා he is getting the fence taken away.

Rec. ලා වැට ලියාගනනා he is taking away his fence.

V. ලදූ වතුර ලනුකරදූ that person is making the water hot.

I. ඔනන ඔවා ලනුවෙව් වැනිකෙරෙ ඔවා look it is boiling over.

C. ලා කිරි ලනුවකරව්වා he has caused the milk to be boiled.

R. ලා කිරි ලනුකරගනනා he has boiled his milk.

### 31

#### Moods.

There are four Moods—the *Imperative*, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Permissive* :--to which may be added the *Infinitive*, the *Participles*, and the *Verbals*.

The English Imperative includes the *Precative* ; but the Singhalese does not. In English the superior says to the inferior

My son, *give* me thy heart.

and the inferior to the superior

Lord, evermore *give* us this bread.

The Singhalese requires the latter to be differently expressed; that is by an infinitive with හොදයි, සහජන, ඔනා, or the like.

In books the precativ form may be the past participle with the suffix මැනව.

### 32

#### Tenses.

The Tenses are *Present*, *Past* and *Future* ; some of which are distinguished again into *Perfect*, *Imperfect*, and *Indefinite*.

## 33

## Terminations.

The terminations adapted to agree with nominatives of different *numbers* and *persons* will be learned in conjugating the exemplar verbs.

## 34

## Principal parts.

The principal parts of a verb are two : first the Imperative ; second the Past Participle.

## 35

## Leading words.

The leading words are eight : viz. The two principal parts, and six others directly formed from these ; as

## VOLITIVE

First, the first principal part.

Second, the present participle in *ਫਾਨ* or *ਫੁਨ*

Third, the past participle in *ਫੁ*

Fourth, the second principal part.

## INVOLITIVE

Fifth, the participle absolute in *ਫੁ*

Sixth, the present participle in *ਫਾਨ*

Seventh, the past participle in *ਫੁ*

Eighth, the past participle in *ਫੁ*



36

Conjugations.

The conjugations are two. They are distinguished by the vowel coming before නව in the volitive voice.

The first conjugation is known by the vowel අ; as කඩනවා.

The second conjugation is known by the vowel ඉ; as අඳිනවා.

In conjugating a verb, recite, first, its two principal parts; secondly, its eight leading words; thirdly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, volitive; fourthly, its moods and tenses, numbers and persons, involitive.

The Causative voice is conjugated exactly as the Volitive of the first conjugation.

The Reciprocal voice is conjugated by the help of the irregular verb කනනවා; the conjugation of which will be shewn hereafter.

37

Paradigm of the First Conjugation.

කඩනවා break

i. Principal parts.

1	2
කඩ	කැඩී

ii. Leading words.

	1	2	3	4
Vol.	කඩ	කඩන	කඩාපු	කැඩී
	5	6	7	8
Invol.	කැඩි	කැරකින	කැබිලි	කැඩුන

iii. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons volitive.

### IMPERATIVE.

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
* 1st form	කඩ break	කඩව් break
* 2d form	කඩාපිය break	කඩාපියව් break
3d form	කඩාපා break	කඩාපලා break
4th form	කඩනවා break <sup>a</sup>	කඩනවාලා break
	කඩවු let us break	

### INDICATIVE.

#### Present indefinite.

General affirmative කඩනවා } I, you, he, we, they—break  
Relative කඩන්නේ }

#### Present imperfect.

\* කඩනනා he is breaking      කඩනනා they are breaking  
\* කඩනු he is breaking

#### Present perfect.

\* කැඩිං I have broken      කැඩිවු we have broken  
\* කැඩිපිං      කැඩිපිවු  
\* කැඩි      කැඩි      he has broken      කැඩි      they have broken  
\* කැඩිපු      කැඩිපු

---

[a] The 1st and 2d forms are used with තෝ, the 3d with උඹ, the 4th with තමු  
ලේ. In some parts of the island, කඩාපත් is used for කඩාපිය; and කඩන්  
වයි for කඩාපා.

Past indefinite.

කැඩුවෙමු we broke

General affirmative කැඩුවා } I, you, he, we, they—broke  
Relative කැඩුවේ }

Past imperfect.

කැඩී කැඩීදූ he was breaking කැඩී කැඩීදූලා they were breaking

Future.

කැඩියැයු I shall break කැඩියැයුමු we shall break

කඩාවි } you or he will break කඩවිත් } you or they  
කඩයි } will break කඩයිලා }

General Affirmative කඩනවා ඇති you, he, they—will break  
Relative කඩන්නේ I, you, he, we, they—will break

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කඩනත් though I, you, he, we, they—break

කඩනොත් if I, you, he, we, they—break  
කඩනෙත්

Past.

කැඩුවත් though I, you, he, we, they—have broken

කැඩුවොත් if I, you, he, we, they—have broken  
කැඩුවෙත්

## PERMISSIVE.

{ කඩාපු-දෙဝ or -වාට් }	let him	කඩාපු-වාටෙන් }	let them
{ කැඩු-දෙဝ or -වාට් }	break	{ කැඩු-වාටෙන් }	break

## INFINITIVE.

කඩන්ට " to break

## PARTICIPLE.

Present	කඩන	breaking
Past	කඩාපු කැඩු	broken
Absolute	කඩා කඩාලා	having broken
Continuative	කඩ කඩා කඩමින්	breaking and breaking

## VERBALS.

First	කඩනවා	breaking
Second	කැඩීම කැපීම කැඩිලල	} the breach
Third	කඩෙහි	
Fourth	කඩනකොට	when breaking
Fifth	කැඩුනකොට	when broken
Sixth	කැඩුවාට	after having broken

[a] In the maritime parts the infinitive, like the dative plural of nouns, is pronounced with ඩ instead of ට, and written කඩිඩ to break.



iv. Moods, tenses, numbers, and persons involitive.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

	කැබෙනා	it is breaking of itself
General affirmative Relative	කැබෙනවා	} it breaks of itself
	කැබෙනේ	

Present perfect.

කැබිණ	} it is broken of itself
කැබිණි	

Past imperfect.

කැබුනි	it was breaking of itself
--------	---------------------------

Past perfect.

General affirmative Relative	කැබුනා	} it has broken of itself
	කැබුනේ	

Future.

General affirmative Relative	කැබෙවි	} it will break of itself
	කැබෙයි	
	කැබෙනවා ඇති	
	කැබෙනේ	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කැබෙතත්	though it break of itself
කැබෙතොත්	} if it break of itself
කැබෙතෙන්නි	

## Past.

කැඩුනත් though it be broke of itself

කැඩුනොත්  
කැඩුනෝහිං if it be broke of itself

## PERMISSIVE.

කැඩිව්වාදං  
කැඩුනදං  
කැඩු වුදං  
කැඩිව්වාලි  
කැඩු නාලි } let it break

## INFINITIVE.

කැබෙන්නට to break of itself

## PARTICIPLES.

Present කැබෙන breaking of itself

Past  
කැඩුන  
කැඩුනා  
කැඩිව් } broken of itself

Absolute කැඩි  
කැබිලා being broken of itself

Continuative කැඩිකැඩි breaking and breaking of itself

## VERBALS.

First කැබෙනවා breaking

Second කැබෙකි while breaking

Third කැබෙනකාව when breaking

Fourth කැඩුනුනාව when being broken

Fifth කැඩුනාව after being broken

Paradigm of the Second Conjugation.

අදිනවා draw or drag

i. Principal parts.

1	2
අද	අදෙ

ii. Leading words.

	1	2	3	4
Vol.	අද	අදින	අදෙපු	අදෙ
	5	6	7	8
Invol.	අදි	අදෙදන	අදිවි	අදුන

iii. Moods and tenses, volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

*sing.*

*pl.*

✓ 1st form	අද	draw	අදිව	draw
✓ 2d form	අදෙපිය	draw	අදෙපියව	draw
{ 3d form	අදෙප	draw	අදෙපලො	draw
	4th form	අදිනවා	draw	අදිනවාලො

අදිවු let us draw



## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative ဖုဒိအသံ } I, you, he, we, they—draw  
 Relative ဖုဒိအသံ }

## Present perfect.

✓ ဖုဒိအသံ he is drawing      ဖုဒိအသံ they are drawing  
 ✓ ဖုဒိအသံ he is drawing

## Present perfect.

{ ဖုဒိအသံ I have drawn      ဖုဒိအသံ we have drawn  
 ဖုဒိအသံ }  
 ✓ ဖုဒိအသံ he has drawn      ဖုဒိအသံ they have drawn  
 ✓ ဖုဒိအသံ }

## Past indefinite.

General affirmative ဖုဒိအသံ } I, you, he, we, they—drew  
 Relative ဖုဒိအသံ }

## Past imperfect.

ဖုဒိအသံ he was drawing      ဖုဒိအသံ they were drawing  
 ✓ ဖုဒိအသံ      ✓ ဖုဒိအသံ

## Future.

ဖုဒိအသံ I shall draw      ဖုဒိအသံ we shall draw  
 ဖုဒိအသံ

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිවි} \\ \times \text{අදි} \\ \text{අදිඤා} \end{array} \right\}$	you or he will draw	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{අදිවිත්} \\ \times \text{අදිත්} \\ \text{අදිඤාලා} \end{array} \right\}$	you or they will draw
--	---------------------	--	-----------------------

{ General affirmative අදිනවා අයිති you, he, they—will draw  
 Relative අදිනෙන් I, you, he, we, they—will draw

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

{ අදිනත් though I, you, he, we, they—draw  
 අදි-නොත්, -නෙරිතිං if I, you, he, we, they—draw

Past.

{ අඤන් though I, you, he, we, they—drew  
 අඤ-දෙත්, -දෙතිං if I, you, he, we, they—drew

PERMISSIVE.

{ අඤ්ථ-දෙං, -වාමි } let him draw    { අඤ්ථ-වාමන් } let them  
 අඤ්-දෙං, දුමි } draw    { අඤ්ථ-වාමන් } draw

INFINITIVE.

අදින්නට to draw

PARTICIPLES.

Present    අදින    drawing

Past    අඤ්ථ  
අඤ්    drawn

Absolute    අඤ්    having drawn

Continuative    අඤ් අඤ්  
අදිමින්    drawing and drawing

## VERBALS.

First	අදිනවා	drawing
Second	<div> අදිලි  අදිම  අදිම </div>	the draught
Third	අදිද්දි	while drawing
Fourth	අදිනනකාට	when drawing
Fifth	අදිද්දිකාට	when having drawn
Sixth	අදිද්දිම	after having drawn

## iv. Moods and tenses, involitive.

## No IMPERATIVE.

## INDICATIVE.

## Present imperfect.

අඳිමින්      it is drawing itself

General affirmative	අඳිනවා	} it draws itself
Relative	අඳිමින්	

## Present perfect.

අඳිමි  
අඳිමිම

it has drawn itself

## Past imperfect.

අඳිනි      it was drawing itself

General affirmative	අඳිනා	} it drew itself
Relative	අඳිමින්	

## Future.

General affirmative	අඳිනි	} it will draw itself
	අඳිනිම	
	අඳිනවා	
Relative	අඳිමින්	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ඇදෙන	though it draw itself
ඇදേ-නോත්,-නෙයි	if it draw itself

Past.

ඇඳුන	though it drew itself
ඇඳු-නොත්,-නෙයි	if it drew itself

PERMISSIVE.

ඇදි-ව්වදො,-ව්වාව	} let it draw itself
ඇඳු-නාදො,-නුවදො,-නාව	

INFINITIVE.

ඇදෙන්න	to draw itself
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඇදෙන	drawing itself
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Past	ඇඳුන	} drawn of itself
	ඇඳුනු	
	ඇඳිව	

Absolute	ඇඳි ඇඳිලා	having drawn itself
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Continuative	ඇඳි ඇඳි <sup>a</sup>	drawing and drawing itself
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[a] The above are direct forms of the verb ; that is, such as a person uses when in conversation with another person ; if what has been then said be to be recited afterwards, there will generally be a modification of the verb ; thus, if a man should say *හෙව් කෙසෙල්කැන නඩඹක*, and it were repeated, the recited form would be *උඬු කෙසෙල්කැන නඩඹාවාස කියනවා*. Rules for these modifications will be given in the Syntax.

The learner must observe that books are written with the recited forms.



## VERBALS.

First	අඳහනවා	drawing
Second	අඳෙහි	while drawing itself
Third	අඳෙහිනෙකාව	when drawing itself
Fourth	අඳුනුනෙකාව	when having drawn itself
Fifth	අඳුනාව	after having drawn itself

## 39

## Formations.

The First principal part is the theme, or root, from which all the other parts are mediately or immediately formed.

## 40

## Formation of the Second principal part.

The second principal part is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

*First change of the final Syllable.*

FIRST CONJUGATION :— final *ය* in dissyllables is changed into *වු*; *අ* with any other consonant is changed into *ඌ*; hyperdissyllables in *ය* or *ව* make *වු*; as

කිය	කිවු
වික	විකු
ඵලය	ඵලවු
සපය	සපෙවු
මසව	ඵසෙවු

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The SECOND PRINCIPAL PART is formed from the first by changing the final syllable, and in some cases the preceding vowels.

I. *Change of the final Syllable.*

FIRST CONJUGATION. *Final* ස *in dissyllables* is changed into වූ; අ *with any other consonant* is changed into ඌ; hyperdissyllables in ස or ව make වූ<sup>a</sup>; as

කිය	කිවූ	සපය	සපයවූ
වික	විකූ	ඔසව	ඔසවූ

[a] කරණවා, වහරණවා, අතුරනවා, මතුරනවා, වපුරනවා, දිවරනවා, කකාරනවා, විමාරනවා, වදරනවා, ගුහරනවා, උදුරනවා, පිහනවා, විකුණනවා, කියනවා, පියනවා, ලියනවා, have two principal parts; as

	1		2
කර	කල කෙරු	දිවුර	දිවුල දිවුරු
කකාර	කකාල කකෙරු	ගුහර	ගුහල ගිහිරු
විමාර	විමාල විමරු	උදුර	උදුල ඉදුරු
වදර	වදල වදෙරු	පිහ	පිහස පිහු
වහර	වහල වහරු	විකුණ	විකන විකුණු
අතුර	අතුල අතුරු	කිය	කි කිවි
මතුර	මතුල මතුරු	පිය	පි පිවි
වපුර	වපුල වපුරු	ලිය	ලි ලිවි

SECOND CONJUGATION. The final *උ* is changed into *අ*; also the last consonant is doubled, or *ඳ* changed into *ඤ* *ඞ*; as

විදු, විඤ; බිදු, බිඤ.

## II. Change of the preceding Vowels in both conjugations.

i. The first vowel, if primitive, is changed into its formative (see art. 12); as

තන	තැනු	පාග	පැනු
පනු	පැන්න	උර	ඉරු
වලක	වැලකු	හෝඳ	හෝඤ

ii. In trisyllables the middle *උ* is changed into *ඉ*; and middle *අ* is changed into *ඞ* before *ව* *ඳ*; as

අවුන	අමිනු	අවව	අවෙවු
		සපස	සවෙවු

[b] නිවිනව, විසිනව, කෙලිනව, දෙවිනව, ලොවිනව, change *උ* into *ඉ* *ඞ*; as

1	2
ඡවු	නිවිස
also දිනිනව makes 2 pr. part	දිවු
	දැකක

[c] අහුර, අවුල, උතුර, අතුල, උතුල, අවුස්ස, කොනුස්ස, retain the middle vowel *උ* in the second principal part; as

1	2
අහුර	අහුරු

but the five latter verbs sometimes change the *උ* into *ඉ* according to rule; as

1	2
උතුර	ඉතුරු.
	ඉතිරු

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Leading words.

The first leading word is the first principal part, and the fourth leading word is the second principal part.

The second and third leading words are formed from the first principal part by changing, in the first conjugation, *අ* into *අන* and *අනු*; in the second, *උ* into *ඉන* and *ඉනු* (changing also in the third leading word the vowel *අ* into *ආ*); as

	1	2	3
i. Conj.	කඬ	කඬන	කඬනු
ii. Conj.	{ හිටු අපු	හිටින අදින	හිටිනු අඳිනු

The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth leading words are formed from the fourth (that is from the 2d. pr. part) by changing final *උ* of the first conjugation, and final *අ* of the second (dropping one of the double consonants) into *ඉ*, *භන*, *ඉච්ච* and *උන*; as

	4	5	6	7	8
i. Conj.	කඬු	කඬි	කඬෙක	කඬිච්ච	කඬුන
ii. Conj.	අඳු	අදි	අඳෙක	අදිච්ච	අඳුන



Formation of the rest from the eight leading words.

The other words are formed from the leading words thus ;

1st. All of the Volitive voice that have **න** or **ඤ** in their termination come from the second leading word **කඛන** or **අදින**.

2d. All that have **ප** in their termination come from the third leading word **කඛාපු** or **අදපු**.

3d. Those volitives that have neither **න** nor **ප** in their termination ; if they are of the first conjugation and have a formative vowel in the first syllable, or if they are of the second conjugation and double their consonant, are from the fourth leading word **කැබු** or **අද්ද**.

4th. The remaining volitives are from the first leading word **කඛ** or **අදු**.

5th. All that have **භන** in their termination are from the sixth leading word **කැඛඛන** or **අදඳන**.

6th. All that have **ච** in their termination are from the seventh leading word **කැඛච** or **අදිච**.

7th. All that have **උන** in their termination are from the eighth leading word **කැබුන** or **අදුන**.

8th. The rest are from the fifth **කැඛ** or **අදි**.

It must be observed that if any leading word of a verb be irregular, the words derived from it follow its irregularity ; and that if a leading word be wanting, all those that would be derived from it are wanting too.

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Deponent, Reponent, and Common Verbs.

Some verbs have an involitive but no volitive voice; as **වැටෙනවා** fall: these may be called *Deponents*. Some in the volitive form have an involitive signification; as **වරකවා** being out of season: these may be called *Reponents*. And some have in the volitive form both significations; as **හසනවා** clear [ground], also clear up or become fine; these may be called *Common Verbs*. Reponent verbs have five Leading words.

Paradigm of a Deponent,

**වැටෙනවා** fall

i. Principal parts.

1

**වැටී**

ii. Leading words.

1

**වැටී**

2

**වැටෙන**

3

**වැටිම**

4

**වැටුන**

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

**වැටිය**

**වැටියො**

fall

**වැටෙනවා**

**වැටෙව්**

**වැටියව්**

**වැටියලො**

**වැටෙනවාලො**

fall

**වැටෙවු**

let us fall

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative වැටෙන්නා I, you, he, we, they—fall  
 Relative වැටෙන්නෝ

## Present imperfect.

වැටෙන්නා he is falling      වැටෙන්නා they are falling  
 වැටෙන්නා

## Present perfect.

වැටිණි I have fallen      වැටිණි we have fallen  
 වැටුණා

## Past indefinite.

General affirmative වැටුණා I, you, he, we, they—fell  
 Relative වැටුණෝ

## Past imperfect.

වැටිණි } he was falling      වැටිණි } they were  
 වැටිණි }      වැටිණි } falling  
 වැටුණි }  
 වැටුණි }

## Future.

වැටෙණි I shall fall      වැටෙණි we shall fall  
 වැටෙණි

වැටෙණි you or they will fall      වැටෙණි you or they will fall  
 වැටෙණි

වැටෙණි he will fall      වැටෙණි they will fall

General affirmative වැටෙන්නා you, he, they—will fall  
 Relative වැටෙන්නෝ I, you, he, we, they—will fall

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present	{	වැටෙනස්	though I, you, he, we, they—fall
	{	වැටෙ-නොත්, -නෙහි	if I, you, he, we, they—fall
Past	{	වැටුනස්	though I, you, he, we, they—fell
	{	වැටු-නොත්, -නෙහි	if I, you, he, we, they—fell

PERMISSIVE.

වැටු-නුදෙං, -නාවේ	let him	වැටුනාවත්	let them fall
වැටී-විදෙං, -විඳවේ	fall	වැටීවිඳවත්	

INFINITIVE.

වැටෙන්න	to fall
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PARTICIPLES.

Present	වැටෙන	falling
Past	වැටුන වැටීවිඳ	fallen
Absolute	වැටී වැටීල	having fallen
Continuative	වැටී වැටී වැටෙමින්	falling and falling

VERBALS.

First	වැටෙනවා	the falling
Second	වැටු වැටී වැටීල }	the falling



Third	ဝဲဝဲဝဲ	while falling
Fourth	ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ	when falling
Fifth	ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ } ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ }	when having fallen
Sixth	ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ	after having fallen

## 45

## Reponent.

Exemplar ဝဲဝဲဝဲ be out of season

## i. Principal parts.

1	2
ဝဲ	ဝဲ

## ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5
ဝဲ	ဝဲ	ဝဲ	ဝဲ	ဝဲ

## iii. Moods and Tenses.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative ဝဲဝဲဝဲ } it is becoming out of season  
Relative ဝဲဝဲဝဲ }

[\*] This word itself is out of use ; but others in use are formed from it.

Present imperfect.

වර නොන      it is going out of season

Present perfect.

වග්න  
වර වෙ      it is gone out of season

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	වර වෙ	}	it is out of season
Relative	වර වෙයි		

Future.

වග්න  
වර වෙ      it will be out of season  
වර වෙයි

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

වර න      though it be out of season  
වර නොන, - නෙයි      if it be out of season

Past.

වර ව      though it were out of season  
වර වොන, - වෙයි      { if it were out of  
   season

## PERMISSIVE.

වරදෙදො	}	let it be out of season
වරච්චදො		
වරපුදො		
වැරදො		
වරච්චයි		
වැරච්චයි		

## INFINITIVE.

වරන්ව	to be out of season
-------	---------------------

## PARTICIPLES.

Present	වරන	being out of season
Past	වරපු වරච්ච වැර	having been out of season
Absolute	වරලා	having gone out of season

## VERBALS.

First	වරනවා	being out of season
Second	වැරම වැරිම වැරිලෙ	the being out of season
Third	වරච්ච	while it was out of season
Fourth	වරච්චකොට	when it goes out of season
Fifth	වැරකොට	when it was out of season
Sixth	වැරච්ච	after having gone out of season

A common verb is conjugated like a volitive verb or like a reponent verb according as it is taken in a volitive or an involitive sense.

The leading Tenses of the common verb පාසනවා are

1	2	3	4	5
පාස	පාසන	පාසාපු	පාසව්ව	පාසූ

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Formation of the Causative Voice.

The first principal part causative is formed in verbs of the first conjugation by adding ට to the first principal part volitive ; as

Volitive 1st pr. part කට Causative 1st pr. part කට්ට.

In verbs of the second conjugation the first principal part causative is formed from the second principal part volitive by adding ට, restoring the primitive vowel of the first principal part ; as

Volitive 2d pr. part { අඳි බැඳි Causative 1st. pr. part { අඳව්ව බැඳව්ව

To form the Causative of a Deponent—suppose it to have a Volitive theme, and then form its Causative by the above rules ; thus කරනවා : its supposed Volitive would be කරනවා ; whence

Volitive 1st pr. part කර Causative 1st. pr. කර්ට.

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Verbs with monosyllable themes are conjugated with some peculiarities : they are those which follow.



1 ක-නවා	7 <sup>boil</sup> නා-නවා	13 දෙ-නවා
2 <sup>bat</sup> ද-නවා	8 පා-නවා	14 රෙ-නවා
3 ය-නවා	9 <sup>blow</sup> බා-නවා	15 බො-නවා
4 <sup>be</sup> ල-නවා	10 <sup>burn</sup> දා-නවා	16 ගන්-නවා
5 ව-නවා	11 ඡා-නවා	17 දන්-නවා
6 ශා-නවා	12 භ-නවා	18 ඉන්-නවා

The theme (that is the first principal part) of each of these is the syllable which precedes නවා; as ක, ද, &c.; ශා, නා, &c.; භ, දෙ, &c.; ගන්, &c.

The Invelitive (when there is one) is formed from the second principal part of the Causative voice.

කනවා eat

#### i. Principal parts.

1	2
ක	කෑ

#### ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ක	කන	කාපු	කෑ	කැවි	කෑබෙන	කැවිවි	කැවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses Volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

*sing.*

කා  
කාපිය  
කාපං  
කාචා

eat

*pl.*

කචි  
කාපියචි  
කාපලො  
කාචාලො

eat

කමු let us eat

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative කාචා }  
Relative කාචානි }

I, you, he, we, they—eat

Present imperfect.

කාචානා  
කාචානා

he is eating

කාචානා they are eating

Present perfect.

කාපං  
කාපිං

I have eaten

කාපු  
කාපිචු

we have eaten

කාපි  
කාපුදා

he has eaten

කාපු  
කාපුදාලො

} they have  
eaten

Past indefinite.

කාචෙචු we ate

General affirmative කාචො }  
Relative කාචොනි }

I, you, he, we, they—ate

## Past imperfect.

කෑසී                      he was eating  
කෑදෑ                      he was eating

කෑවූ                      they were eating  
කෑදෑලා                      they were eating

## Future.

කෑසෙමි,                      I shall eat  
කෑසෙමු                      I shall eat

කෑසෙවුමු                      we shall eat

කෑවි                      }  
කෑසී                      } you or he will eat  
කෑදෑ                      }

කෑවින්                      they will eat  
කෑත්                      they will eat  
කෑදෑලා                      they will eat

General affirmative කෑනවා දැනි  
Relative කෑනෙත්

you, he, they—will eat

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

කෑත්                      }  
කෑනෙත්                      }  
කෑනෙහිං                      } though I, you, he, we, they—eat  
කෑවත්                      }  
කෑවෙහිං                      }

## PERMISSIVE.

කෑපු-දෙං or වෑවෙ                      let him eat  
කෑ-දෙං or වෑවෙ                      let him eat

කෑපුවෑවෙත්                      let them eat  
කෑවෑවෙත්                      let them eat

## INFINITIVE.

කෑන්ට                      to eat

PARTICIPLES.

Present	කෑන	eating
Past	කෑවු කෑ	eaten
Absolute	කෑ කෑලෑ	having eaten
Continuative	කෑකෑ කෑමුණ	eating and eating

VERBALS.

First	කෑවෑ	eating
Second	කෑම	eating
Third	කෑදි	while eating
Fourth	කෑනකෑව	when eaten
Fifth	කෑලකෑම	when having eaten
Sixth	කෑවෑම	after having eaten

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

No IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Imperfect	කෑමෙකෑන	} it is getting eaten
General affirmative	කෑමෙකෑන	
Relative	කෑමෙකෑන	

Perfect	කෑවිම කෑවිමි	it has been eaten
---------	-----------------	-------------------



## Past.

Imperfect	කැවුනි	it was being eaten
General affirmative	කැවුණා	it has been eaten
Relative	කැවුණේ	

## Future.

Indefinite	කැවේ	} it will be eaten
	කැවෙයි	
General affirmative	කැවෙනවා ඇති	
Relative	කැවෙතැන	

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

කැවෙන	though it be eaten
කැවෙනොත්	} if it be eaten
කැවෙනෙහි	

## PERMISSIVE.

කැව්වද	} let it be eaten
කැවුනද	
කැවුණුද	
කැව්වාව	
කැවුණාව	

## INFINITIVE.

කැවෙන්න	to be eaten
---------	-------------

## PARTICIPLES.

Present	කැවෙන	being eaten
---------	-------	-------------

Past	{ කැවුන කැව්ව	eaten
------	------------------	-------

Absolute	{ කැවී කැවිලා	having been eaten
Continuative	කැවී කැවී	being eaten and eaten

VERBALS.

First	කැවෙකී	while being eaten
Second	කැවෙනකාව	when being eaten
Third	කැවුණකාව	when having been eaten
Fourth	කැවුණාව	after having been eaten

දනවා burn

i. Principal parts.

1	2
ද	දෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5
ද	දන	දු	දව	දෑ

iii. Moods and Tenses.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INDICATIVE.

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	දනවා ?	it is burning
Relative	දනනේ }	

## Present imperfect.

දහනා                      it is burning

## Present perfect.

දහි  
දහි                      it has been burnt

## Past indefinite.

General affirmative    දැවූ }                      it was burnt  
Relative                    දැවී }

## Future.

දැවී  
දහි  
දහනා දැවී                      it will be burnt

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

දහන්                      though it be burnt  
දහනන් }  
දහනෙහි }                      if it be burnt

## Past.

දැවන්                      though it be burnt  
දැවෙහි }  
දැවෙහි }                      if it be burnt

PERMISSIVE.

දෙකි	}	let it be burnt
දැව්වද		
දැව්ද		
දැව්ද		
දැව්ව		

INFINITIVE.

දැව්	to be burnt
------	-------------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	දැව්	burning
Past	දැව් දැව් දැව්	burnt
Absolute	දැව්	having been burnt
Continuative	දැව්	burning and burning

VERBALS.

First	දැව්	burning
Second	දැව් දැව් දැව්	burning
Third	දැව්	while burning
Fourth	දැව්	when burning
Fifth	දැව්	when having been burnt
Sixth	දැව්	after having been burnt



සනවා go

i. Principal parts.

1

ස

පල

ගොස්

2

ගිය

ii. Leading words.

1

ස

පල

ගොස්

2

සන

පලව

..

3

..

..

..

4

..

..

ගිය

} Volitives

5

සැවි

6

සැවෙන

7

සැවිව

8

සැවුන

Involitives

IMPERATIVE,

*sing.*

සව

පල

පලයං

සනවා

go

*pl.*

සව

පලසව

පලසල

සනවල

go

සමු let us go

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative සනවා }  
Relative සනෙත් }

I, you, he, we, they—go

Present imperfect.

සනනා සනදා	he is going	සනනා	they are going
--------------	-------------	------	----------------

Present perfect.

හිසෙ	I am gone	හිසෙවු	we are gone
පලව්ව	he is gone	පලව්ව්	they are gone

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	හිස	} I, you, he, we, they—went
Relative	හිසේ	

Past imperfect.

හිස හිසදා	he was going	හිසේ හිසදාලා	they were going
--------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------

Future.

සනනා සනනා	I shall go	සනනා	we shall go
--------------	------------	------	-------------

සාවි සසි සනදා	he will go	සාවි සන සනදා	they will go
---------------------	------------	--------------------	--------------

General affirmative	සනනා	} you, he, they will go
Relative	සනනා	

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { සතත් though I, you, he, we, they—go  
 සතොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—go  
 සතෝතිං }

Past { ගියත් though I, you, he, we, they—went  
 ගියොත් or පලුවොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—went  
 ගියෝතිං or පලුවෝතිං }

## PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

ගියෙදං or ගියාරි let him go      ගියාවත් let them go  
 පලුවෙදං or පලුවාරි      පලුවාවත්

## INFINITIVE.

යන්ට to go

## PARTICIPLES.

Present යන going

Past { ගිය gone  
 පලුව }

Absolute ගොස්  
 ගිහිං  
 ගොහිං having gone  
 ගොහිලො

Continuative ගොහිං ගොහිං going and going  
 යමින්

VERBALS.

First	යනවා	}	going
Second	යාව යෑව යැව්ල		
Third	ඇදී		while he was going
Fourth	යනකොට		when he was going
Fifth	ගියකොට පලවකොට	}	when he was gone
Sixth	ගියාව පලවාව		after he was gone

The Involitive is regular from the causative.

නෙවා put

i. Principal parts.

1	2
න	ලෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
න	නෙ	ලෑ	ලෑ	ලෑව්	ලෑවෙන	ලෑව්ව	ලෑවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ලෑ  
ලෑයි  
ලෑව  
නෙවා

put

pl.

ලෑ  
ලෑයි  
ලෑව්  
ලෑව්ල  
නෙවාල

put

ලෑ let us put



## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative	පොවා }	I, you, he, we, they—put
Relative	පොන }	

## Present imperfect.

පොනා	he is putting	පොනා	they are putting
පොන			

## Present perfect.

පො	I have put	පොවු	we have put
පොවි		පොවු	
පොවි	he has put	පොවු	they have put
පොවුදු		පොවුදු	

## Past indefinite.

	පොවු	we put
General affirmative	පොවා }	I, you, he, we, they—put
Relative	පොවි }	
පොවි	he was putting	පොවු
පොදු		පොදුවා they were putting

## Future.

පොදු	I shall put	පොදු	we shall put
පොදු			
පොවි	he will put	පොවි	they will put
පොවි		පොවි	
පොදු		පොදු	

General affirmative  $\text{පොවා ඇති}$  you, he, they—will put  
 Relative  $\text{පොත්}$  you, he, they—will put

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{හෙත්} \\ \text{හොත්} \\ \text{හොත්හි} \end{array} \right.$  though I, you, he, we, they—put  
 if I, you, he, we, they—put

Past  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ඉවත්} \\ \text{ඉවොත්} \\ \text{ඉවත්හි} \end{array} \right.$  though I, you, he, we, they—have put  
 if I, you, he, we, they—have put

PERMISSIVE.

$\text{පොවු-දෙං}$  or  $\text{වොව්}$  let him put  $\text{පොවුවොවත්}$  let them put  
 $\text{ඉ-දෙං}$  or  $\text{වොව්}$   $\text{ඉවොවත්}$

INFINITIVE.

$\text{පෝව}$  to put

PARTICIPLES.

Present  $\text{පො}$  putting

Past  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ඉ} \\ \text{පොවු} \end{array} \right.$  put

Absolute  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ඉ} \\ \text{පො} \end{array} \right.$  having put

Continuative  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{පො} \\ \text{පොත්} \end{array} \right.$  putting and putting

## VERBALS.

First	കുറവ കുറ	putting
Second	കുറ	while he was putting
Third	കുറക്കാവ	when he was putting
Fourth	കുറക്കാവ	when it was put
Fifth	കുറവാവ	after it was put

## iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

## No IMPERATIVE.

## INDICATIVE.

## Present imperfect.

General affirmative	കുറവെക്കുന്നു	} it is being put
Relative	കുറവെക്കവാ	
	കുറവെക്കെൻ	

## Perfect.

കുറവില	it has been put
--------	-----------------

## Past imperfect.

കുറുകി	it was being put
--------	------------------

General affirmative	കുറുകാ	} it was put
Relative	കുറുകെൻ	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	ලෙව්වි	}	it will be put
Relative	ලෙව්යි		
	ලෙවනවා ඇති		
	ලෙවනෙත්		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ලෙවනත්	though it be put
ලෙවනානත්	if it be put
ලෙවනත්කිං	

PERMISSIVE.

ලෙව්විනදං	}	let it be put
ලෙව්නදං		
ලෙව්විනව		
ලෙව්නව		

INFINITIVE.

ලෙවන්ව	to be put
--------	-----------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	ලෙවන	being put
---------	------	-----------

Past	{ ලෙව්න. ලෙව්ව	having been put
------	-------------------	-----------------



Absolute	{ $\text{ഭേരി}$ $\text{ഭേരിട്ടു}$	put
Continuative	{ $\text{ഭേരി ഭേരി}$ $\text{ഭേരെയിട$	being put and put

## VERBALS.

First	$\text{ഭേരെയ്ക്കി}$
Second	$\text{ഭേരെയൊക്കായി}$
Third	$\text{ഭേരിയൊക്കായി}$ $\text{ഭേരിയൊക്കായി}$
Fourth	$\text{ഭേരിയായി}$

$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$  cause to become

The volitive voice of the verb  $\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$  is not used alone ; but it is added to verbs, as we have seen, to form the Causative voice ; its involitive voice  $\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$  to *cause ourselves to be, to become, to be*, is of very frequent use.

$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$  become

Leading words.

1	2	3	4
$\text{ഈ}$	$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$	$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$	$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$ or $\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$

Moods and tenses.

## IMPERATIVE.

sing.		pl.
$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$		$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$
$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$	become	$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$ become
$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$		$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$
	$\text{വെച്ചാൽ}$ let us become	

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative    වෙතාව    }  
Relative                    වෙනන්    } I, you, he, we, they—become

Present Imperfect.

වෙනා                    he is becoming                    වෙනන                    they are becoming  
වෙනා                    he is becoming

වෙච්ච                    I am become                    වෙච්ච                    we are become  
වෙච්ච                    I am become

වෙච්ච                    he is become                    වෙච්ච                    they are become  
වෙච්ච                    he is become

Past indefinite.

General affirmative    වුනා    }  
Relative                    වුනේ    } I, you, he, we, they—become

Past imperfect.

වුනි                    }  
වුනු                    } he was becoming                    වුනු                    }  
වුනු                    }                    }                    } they were becoming  
වුනු                    }                    }                    }

Future.

වෙසෙස                    I shall become                    වෙසෙස                    we shall become  
වෙසෙස                    I shall become

වේවි	}	you or he will become	වේවිත්	}	you or they will become
වේ			වෙත්		
වෙයි					
වෙනු			වෙනු		

General affirmative වෙනවාහි you, he, we, they—will become

Relative වෙනෙන් I, you, he, we, they—will become

### SUBJUNCTIVE.

වෙතත් though I become

වෙතොත්  
වෙතෝහි if I become

වුනත් though I become

වුනොත්  
වුනෝහි if I become

### PERMISSIVE.

වුනද  
 වුනද  
 වෙව්ද  
 වුනාවි  
 වෙව්වාවි

let him become

වුනද  
 වුනද  
 වෙව්ද  
 වුනාවි  
 වෙව්වාවි

let them become

### INFINITIVE.

වෙන්න to become

### PARTICIPLES.

Present වෙන becoming

Past { වුන  
වෙව් become

Absolute	වෙලා	having become
Continuative	වෙහි වෙමින්	becoming and becoming

VERBALS.

First	වෙතවා
Second	විව
Third	වෙද්දි
Fourth	වෙතකොට
Fifth	විනුකොට වෙවකොට
Sixth	විනාම වෙව්වම

වෙතවා is much used in conjunction with the root of a noun to form a verb in the involitive voice, as, අසුවෙතවා become seized; and in this case the corresponding volitive voice is formed by the same root joined to කරණවා, as අසුකරණවා seize.

භානවා plough

i. Principal parts.

1	2
භා	භෑ

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
භා	භාන	භාමි	භෑ	භෑවි	භෑවෙන	භෑවිව	භෑවුන



## iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

## IMPERATIVE.

*sing.*

ආ

ආපිය

ආපං

ආආවා

plough

*pl.*

ආව්

ආපියව්

ආපලො

ආආවාලො

plough

ආවු let us plough

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative ආආවා }  
Relative ආආනි }

I, you, he, we, they—plough

## Present imperfect.

*sing.*

ආආනා

ආආදා

he is ploughing

*pl.*

ආආනා

ආආනා

they are ploughing

## Present perfect.

ආආ

ආපිය

I have ploughed

ආආව්

ආපියව්

we have ploughed

ආආ

ආපියදා

he has ploughed

ආආ

ආපියදාලො

they have ploughed

Past indefinite.

അവളെ we ploughed

General affirmative അവൾ } I, you, he, we, they—ploughed  
Relative അവൾ }

Past imperfect.

അക്കി he was ploughing      അവർ they were ploughing  
അക്കി      അവർ

Future.

അക്കി I shall plough      അവർ we shall plough  
അക്കി      അവർ

അക്കി you or he will plough      അവർ you or they will plough  
അക്കി      അവർ

General affirmative അവർ } you, he, they—will plough  
Relative അവർ }

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present { അവർ though I, you, he, we, they—plough  
            { അവർ if I, you, he, we, they—plough  
            { അവർ

Past { അവർ though I, you, he, we, they—ploughed  
          { അവർ if I, you, he, we, they—ploughed  
          { അവർ

## PERMISSIVE.

භාපු-ඳෙං or වාච්චි	let him plough	භාපුවාච්චස් }	let them
භෑ-ඳෙං or වාච්චි		භෑවාච්චස් }	plough

## INFINITIVE.

භාන්ට	to plough
-------	-----------

## PARTICIPLES.

Present	භාන	ploughing
---------	-----	-----------

Past	{ භාපු භෑ	ploughed
------	--------------	----------

Absolute	{ භා භාලා	having ploughed
----------	--------------	-----------------

Continuative	{ භාභා භාමිණි	ploughing and ploughing
--------------	------------------	-------------------------

## VERBALS.

First	භානවා	ploughing
-------	-------	-----------

Second	{ කීස භෑච භෑච්ච	ploughing
--------	-----------------------	-----------

Third	භාද්දි	while ploughing
-------	--------	-----------------

Fourth	භානානාට	when ploughing
--------	---------	----------------

Fifth	භෑකොට	when having ploughed
-------	-------	----------------------

Sixth	භෑවාට	after having ploughed
-------	-------	-----------------------

iv. Moods and tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	හැටෙව්නනා	}	it is being ploughed
Relative	හැටෙව්නනා		

Perfect.

හැටිව්ව	}	it has been ploughed
හැටිව්ව්		

Past imperfect.

හැට්ති	it was being ploughed
--------	-----------------------

Past indefinite.

General affirmative	හැට්නා	}	it was ploughed
Relative	හැට්නා		

Future.

General affirmative	හැටෙව්	}	it will be ploughed
	හැටෙව්		
Relative	හැටෙව්නනා		



## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present

හැටවනක්

though it be ploughed

හැටවතොත්  
 හැටවතෝහිං

if it be ploughed

## PERMISSIVE.

හැට්ට්ට්ට

හැට්ට්ට්ට්

හැට්ට්ට්

හැට්ට්ට්

let it be ploughed

## INFINITIVE.

හැටවන්ට

to be ploughed

## PARTICIPLES.

Present

හැටවන

being ploughed

Past

{ හැට්ට්  
 { හැට්ට්

being ploughed

Absolute

{ හැට්  
 { හැට්

having been ploughed

Continuative

{ හැට්හැට්  
 { හැට්මිනි

being ploughed and ploughed

## VERBALS.

First

හැටවෙකි

while ploughing

Second

හැටවනකොට

when ploughing.

Third

කැවුනකාව when having ploughed  
කැව්වකාව

Fourth

කැවුනාව after having ploughed

ගානවා, නානවා, පානවා, බානවා; වානවා are conjugated like කානවා.

එනවා come

i. Principal parts.

1

2

එ

ආ

ඇවිත්

වර

ii. Leading words.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

එ

එන

—

ආ

ආවි

එවෙන

එවිච්ච

එවුන

ඇවිත්

වර

iii. Moods and tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

pl.

එව

එව්

වර

වරෙව්

වරෙරං

වරෙලො

එනවා

එනවාලො

come

come

එවු let us come

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative භනවා } I, you, he, we, they--come  
 Relative භනන් }

## Present imperfect.

භනනා he is coming  
 භනනු

භනනා they are coming

## Present perfect.

භං I am come

භවු we are come

භසි he is come  
 භදු

භවි they are come  
 භදුලා

## Past indefinite.

භනවු we come

General affirmative භනා }  
 Relative භනව }

I, you, he, we, they—came

## Past imperfect.

භනනා he was coming  
 භනනු

භනනා they were coming

## Future.

භනනු I shall come  
 භනනු

භනනු we shall come

භවි } you, he—will come  
 භසි }  
 භදු

භවි } you, they-- will come  
 භනනු }  
 භදුලා

SUBJUNCTIVE.

එනත්	though he come
එතොත් එතෙරිහි	if he come
ආටත්	though he came
ආවොත් ආවෙරිහි	if he came

PERMISSIVE.

ආදං ආවාදව්	let him come	ආදුලො ආවාදව්	let them come
---------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------

INFINITIVE.

එන්ව	to come
------	---------

PARTICIPLES.

Present	එන	coming
Past	ආ	come
Absolute	ඇවිත් ඇවිත්ලා ඇවිදිත් ඇවිදිලා	} having come
Continuative	ඇවිත් ඇවිත් එමින්	coming and coming

VERBALS.

First	එනවා	coming
-------	------	--------



Second	{ ඒව ඊව පවිලෙ	coming
Third	පඳි	while coming
Fourth	පනකොට	when coming
Fifth	ආකොට	when having come
Sixth	ආවට	after having come

The Involitive is regularly formed from the Causative.

+

දෙනවා give

i. Principal parts.

1	2
දෙ	දන්

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
දෙ	දෙන	දිව්	දන්	දේව්	දෙවෙන	දෙව්ව	දෙවුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>sing.</i>			<i>pl.</i>	
දි	}	give	දෙව්	}
දිපිය			දිව්ව	
දිපං			දිපලො	
දෙනවා			දෙනවාලො	
දිසං		give me	දිසලො	
		දෙමු		let us give

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative     $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{Relative} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I, you, he, we, they—give}$

Present imperfect.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{දෙනා} \end{array} \right\} \text{ he is giving}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{දෙනා} \end{array} \right\} \text{ they are giving}$

Present perfect.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I have given}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ we have given}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ he has given}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ they have given}$

Past indefinite.

General affirmative     $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{Relative} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I, you, he, we, they—gave}$

Past imperfect.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ he was giving}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ they were giving}$

Future.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{දෙනා} \end{array} \right\} \text{ I shall give}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දෙනා} \\ \text{දෙනා} \end{array} \right\} \text{ we shall give}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ you, he—will give}$                        $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දී} \end{array} \right\} \text{ you, they—will give}$

General affirmative  $\text{දෙනවා}$  } you, he, they,—will give  
 Relative  $\text{දෙනේ}$  }

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

$\text{දෙങ്ക}$  though I, you, he, we, they—give

$\text{දෙනෙත්}$  if I, you, he, we, they—give  
 $\text{දෙනෙත්}$

$\text{දෙනත්}$  though I, you, he, we, they—gave

$\text{දෙනෙත්}$  if I, you, he, we, they—gave  
 $\text{දෙනෙත්}$

## PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

$\text{දිප්ප-දෙ-OR වාවේ}$  let him give  
 $\text{දුන් දෙ-OR නාවේ}$

$\text{දිප්පවාවේ}$  let them give  
 $\text{දුන්නාවේ}$

## INFINITIVE.

$\text{දෙන්න}$  to give

## PARTICIPLES.

Present

$\text{දෙන}$  giving

Past

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දිප්ප} \\ \text{දුන්} \end{array} \right.$  gave

Absolute

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දී} \\ \text{දීල} \end{array} \right.$  having given

Continuative

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{දීදී} \\ \text{දෙමින්} \end{array} \right.$  giving and giving

VERBALS.

First	දෙනවා	giving
Second	දිව දෙව්ලේ	giving
Third	දෙකී	while giving
Fourth	දෙනානාව	when giving
Fifth	දුන්කොව	when having given
Sixth	දුනනාව	after having given

iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present imperfect.

General affirmative	දෙවෙනා	} it being given
Relative	දෙවෙනාව	
	දෙවෙනෙන්	

Perfect	දෙව්ව	it has been given
---------	-------	-------------------

Past imperfect.

	දෙවුනි	it was being given
General affirmative	දෙවුනා	} it was given
Relative	දෙවුනෙන්	

Future.

INDEFINITE.

	දෙව්වි	} it will be given
	දෙව්නි	
General affirmative	දෙවෙනාවනුයි	
Relative	දෙවෙනෙන්	



## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

දෙවෙන though it be given

දෙවෙනෙන්  
දෙවෙනෙහි if it be given

## PERMISSIVE.

දෙවිච්ඡදං  
දෙවුනාදං  
දෙවිච්ඡාති  
දෙවිනාති } let it be given

## INFINITIVE.

දෙවෙන්නි to be given

## PARTICIPLES.

Present දෙවෙන being given

Past දෙති  
දෙතිච්ඡ been given

Absolute දෙති  
දෙතිලා having been given

Continuative දෙති දෙති being given and given

## VERBALS.

First දෙවෙති while being given

Second දෙවෙනකොට when being given

Third දෙවුනුකොට when having been given

Fourth දෙවුනාට after having been given

බෙණවා is conjugated like දෙනවා

බෙනවා drink

i. Principal parts.

1	2
බෙන	බී

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
බෙන	බෙනා	බීනි	බී	පෙනී	පෙනෙන	පෙනිලි	පෙනුන

iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

බෙන  
බීනි  
බී  
බෙනවා

} drink

pl.

බෙන  
බීනි  
බී  
බෙනවා

} drink

බෙනු let us drink

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

General affirmative බෙනවා I, he, we, they—drink  
Relative බෙනෙන්න

Present imperfect.

බෙනෙන්න he is drinking  
බෙනෙන්න they are drinking



മിറ though I, you, he, we, they—drank

മിറെൻ if I, you, he, we, they—drank

PRIMITIVE.

*sing.*

മിറ-റ- or വാരി  
മി-റ- or ചാരി

let him drink

*pl.*

മിറുവെൻ  
മിറുവെൻ

let them drink

INFINITIVE.

മൊഴി to drink

PARTICIPLES.

Present

മൊഴ

drinking

Past

മിറ  
മിറ

drunk

Absolute

മി  
മിറ

having drunk

Continuative

മിമി  
മൊഴി

drinking and drinking

VERBALS.

First

മൊഴവാ

drinking

Second

മിറ  
മിറ  
മിറ

}

drinking

Third

മൊഴി

while drinking

Fourth

മൊഴക്കൊ

when drinking



Fifth	ඔවුනොට	when having drunk
Sixth	ඔවුටාට	after having drunk

## iv. Moods and Tenses involitive.

## No IMPERATIVE.

## INDICATIVE.

## Present imperfect.

General affirmative	පෙටෙහනා	} it is drinking in
Relative	පෙටෙනවා	
	පෙටෙනන්	

Perfect	පෙටිව්ව	it has drunk in
---------	---------	-----------------

## Past imperfect.

පෙටුනි	it was drinking in
--------	--------------------

General affirmative	පෙටුනා	} it drank in
Relative	පෙටුනන්	

## Future.

## INDEFINITE.

General affirmative	පෙටෙවි	} it.will drink in
	පෙටෙයි	
Relative	පෙටෙනවා; පෙටෙනන්	

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

පෙටෙනන්	though it drink in
---------	--------------------

පෙවෙතකන් if it drink in  
පෙවෙතෙහි

PERMISSIVE.

පෙව්ව්වාදං }  
පෙව්වාදං } let it drink in  
පෙව්ව්වාද්ව }  
පෙව්වාද්ව }

INFINITIVE.

පෙවෙන්න to drink in

PARTICIPLES.

Present පෙවන drinking in

Past පෙතින . drunk in  
පෙතිව්ව්

Absolute පෙව් having drunk in  
පෙව්ලා

Continuative පෙව් පෙව් drinking and drinking in  
පෙවෙමින්

VERBALS.

First පෙවෙති while drinking in

Second පෙවෙනකොට when drinking in

Third පෙවුණකොට when having drunken in

Fourth පෙවුනාට after having drunken in

ගනනවා take

## i. Principal parts.

1

ග

2

ගත්  
ගන

## ii. Leading words.

1

ග

2

ගන

-ගන

3

—

4

ගත්  
ගත්තු  
ගන

## iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

## IMPERATIVE.

*sing.*

අරග

ගනු

ගනිං

අරගං

ගනනවා

} take

*pl.*

අරගව්

ගනව්

ගනිලො

අරගලො

ගනනවාලො

} take

ගනිමු

අරගමු

let us take

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative ගනනවා

Relative ගනනේ

I, he, we, they—take

Present imperfect.

*sing.*

ගනනා he is taking  
ගනේ

*pl.*

ගනනා they are taking

Present perfect.

ගනිං I have taken

ගනිමු we have taken

Past indefinite.

ගනනමු we took

General affirmative ගනනා I, you, he, we, they—took  
Relative ගනනේ

Past imperfect.

ගනි he was taking  
ගනේ

ගනනු they were taking  
ගනේලා

Future.

ගනෙකු I shall take  
ගනෙකු

ගනෙකුමු we shall take

ගනිවි }  
ගනිනි } you, he—will take  
ගනේ }

ගනිවිත් }  
ගනිත් } you, they—  
ගනේලා } will take

General affirmative ගනනාමනි you, he, they—will take  
Relative ගනනේ I, you, he, we, they—will take



## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

ගනිතත් though I, you, he, we, they—take

ගනිතොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—take  
 ගනිතෝති }

## PERMISSIVE.

sing.

pl.

ගත්-දෙ-OR නාව

ගත-දෙ-OR ගත්තුදෙ

let him take

ගතාවත් let them take

## Past.

ගතත් though I, you, he, we, they—took

ගතොත් } if I, you, he, we, they—took  
 ගතෝති }

## INFINITIVE.

ගන්ව

to take

## PARTICIPLES.

Present

ගනන

taking

Past

{ ගත්  
 ගත  
 ගත්තු

taken

Absolute

{ අරන්  
 අරගන

having taken

Continuative { අරං අරං  
අරගනා අරගන taking and taking  
ගනිමින්

VERBALS.

First ගනනවා taking

Second { ගැන්ව  
ගැනුව  
ගැනිව  
ගැනිලු taking

Third { ගනිද්දී  
අරගද්දී while taking

Fourth { අරගනනාකාව  
ගනනකාව when taking

Fifth { ගත්කොට  
ගතකොට when having taken  
ගත්භූකොට

Sixth ගතතාව after having taken

දනනවා know

i. Principal parts.

1 2  
දන් —

ii. Leading words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
දන් දනන — — දැනි දැනෙන දැනිවිට දැනුන

## iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative දනනවා

Relative දනෙත්

I, you, he, we, they—know

## Present imperfect.

දනනා

දනෙ

he is knowing

## Present perfect.

දනිම

I am aware of

දනිමු

we are aware of

## Future.

දනි

දනිමි you, he—will know

දනෙ

දනිත්

දනිමිත් you, they—will know

දනිමු

General affirmative දනනවාදැනි you, he, they—will know

Relative දනෙත් I, you, he, we, they—will know

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

දනිතත් though I, you, he, we, they—know

දනිතොත්

දනිතොත් if I, you, he, we, they—know

## PARTICIPLES.

## Present

දනන

knowing





## iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

## IMPERATIVE.

sing.

ඉඳි  
ඉඳපිය  
ඉඳිං  
ඉනනවා } sit

pl.

ඉඳිවි  
ඉඳපියවි  
ඉඳිලො  
ඉනනවාලො } sit

ඉඳිවු let us sit

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative ඉනනවා I, you, we, they—sit  
Relative ඉනෙන්

## Present imperfect.

ඉනනවා he is sitting  
ඉනනං they are sitting

## Present perfect.

ඉනිං I have sitten  
ඉනිවු we have sitten

## Past indefinite.

General affirmative ඉනනා I, you, he, we, they—sit  
Relative ඉනෙන්

## Past imperfect.

ඉනි he was sitting  
ඉනිවු they were sitting  
ඉනිදාලො

Future.

ඉඤ්ඤාමි I shall sit      ඉඤ්ඤාමු we shall sit

ඉඤ්ඤාසි      ඉඤ්ඤාසි      you, he—will sit  
ඉඤ්ඤාසී      ඉඤ්ඤාසී      you, they—will sit  
ඉඤ්ඤාසාම      ඉඤ්ඤාසාම

General affirmative ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි you, he, they—will sit

Relative ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි I, you, he, we, they—will sit

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ඉඤ්ඤාසි      though I, you, he, we, they—sit

ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි      if I, you, he, we, they—sit  
ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි

ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි      though I, you, he, we, they—sat

ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි      if I, you, he, we, they—sat  
ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි

PERMISSIVE.

sing.

ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි or ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි      let him sit  
ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි

pl.

ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි or ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි      let them sit  
ඉඤ්ඤාසාමි

INFINITIVE.

ඉඤ්ඤාමි      to sit

## PARTICIPLES.

Present	ඉභන	sitting
Past	උන්	sat
Absolute	ඉඳි ඉඳිලා	having sitten
Continuative	ඉඳි ඉඳි ඉඳිමින්	sitting and sitting

## VERBALS.

First	ඉභනවා	sitting
Second	ඉඳිව ඉඳුව	sitting
Third	ඉඳිමින්	while sitting
Fourth	ඉභනාකාව	when sitting
Fifth	උන්කොව	when having sitten
Sixth	උභනාව	after having sitten

## RECIPROCAL VOICE.

The Reciprocal voice is formed by the Absolute contracted Participle, as කඩා compounded with ගනනවා.

Reciprocal Imperative	කඩාග	break and take
Indicative present	කඩාගනනවා	I, you, he, we, they— break and take
past	කඩාගනනා	I, you, he, we, they—broke and took

VERBS IRREGULAR, WITH HYPERMONOSYLLABLE THEMES.

කරණම is irregular, as follows :—

First, it has two second principal parts both irregularly formed.

Second, it shortens the penult of the third leading word : which irregularities are carried through all parts of the verb derived from these.

Third, it is irregular in the absolute and the continuative participles.

Fourth, of the two second principal parts කල has formed from it the General affirmative and the Relative forms of the Volitive Indicative Past Indefinite ;—these two forms *may*, and all the other derived forms *must*, be from කෙරු

කරණම make, do.

i. Principal parts.

1	2
කර	කල
	කෙරු

ii. Leading words.

1	2	3	4	
කර	කරන	කරු	කල	Volitives.
			කෙරු	
5	6	7	8	
කෙරි	කෙරෙන	කෙරිමි	කෙරුන	Involitives.



## iii. Moods and Tenses volitive.

## IMPERATIVE.

*sing.*

කර  
 කරපිය } do, make  
 කරපං }  
 කරනවා }

*pl.*

කරව  
 කරපියව } do, make  
 කරපලො }  
 කරනවලො }

කරවු let us make

## INDICATIVE.

## Present indefinite.

General affirmative කරනවා I, you he, we, they—make  
 Relative කරනෙන්

## Present imperfect.

*sing.*

කරනනා he is making  
 කරනූ

*pl.*

කරනනං they are making  
 කරනූලා

## Present perfect.

කෙරිං I have made  
 කලෙං  
 කරපිං

කෙරිමු we have made  
 කලෙමු  
 කරපමු

කරපි he has made  
 කරපූදා

කරපු they have made  
 කරපූදාලා

## Past indefinite.

කෙරුවෙමු we made

General affirmative කරවා I, you, he, we, they—made  
 Relative කෙරුවෙ  
 කලේ

they were making

කරවිත් } you, they—  
 කරත් } will make  
 කර හදාලා }

Relative ഓരോരുത്തർ I, you, he, we, they—will make

if I, you, he, we, they—make

කලෙන් if I, you, he, we, they—made  
 කළෙහි

## PERMISSIVE.

*sing.*

කරපු-දෙ-ර වාඩි

කෙර-දෙ-ර වාඩි let him make

කල-දෙ-ර කලාඩි

*pl.*

කරපුවාඩිත්

කෙරුවාඩිත් let them make

කලාවාඩිත්

## INFINITIVE.

කරන්ට

to make

## PARTICIPLES.

Present

කරන

making

Past

කරපු  
කල

made

Absolute

කර  
කරලා

having made

Continuative

කර කර  
කරමින්

making and making

## VERBALS.

First

කරනවා

making

Second

{ කරම  
කෙරීම  
කෙරිලල

making

Third

කරදී

while made

Fourth

කරනාකාට

when made

Fifth

කෙරුකොට  
කලකොට

when having made

Sixth

කෙරුවාම  
කලාව

after having made

iii. Moods and Tenses involitive.

INDICATIVE.

Present indefinite.

කෙරෙන

General affirmative කෙරෙනවා it is being made

Relative කෙරෙනේ

Present perfect.

කෙරිණ

කෙරිණි it has been made

Past imperfect.

කෙරුනි

it was being made

Past perfect.

General affirmative කෙරුණ

Relative කෙරුණේ

it was made

Future.

General affirmative කෙරේ  
කෙරේ

Relative කෙරෙනවාදැනි  
කෙරෙනේ

it will be made

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

කෙරෙන

though it be made



කෙරෙනෙත් if it be made  
කෙරෙනෙහි

## Past.

කෙරුනත් though it has been made

කෙරුනොත් if it has been made  
කෙරුනෙහි

## PERMISSIVE.

කෙරුනද  
කෙරුනුද  
කෙරීවද  
කෙරීවාව  
කෙරුනාව } let it be made

## INFINITIVE.

කෙරෙන්න to be made

## PARTICIPLES.

## Present

කෙරෙන being made

## Past

කෙරුන  
කෙරුනු  
කෙරීව } being made

## Absolute

කෙරී  
කෙරීලා } having been made

## Continuative

කෙරී කෙරී being made and made

## VERBALS.

## First

කෙරෙනවා being made

## Second

කෙරෙකි while it is being made

Third	කෙරෙනකොට	when being made
Fourth	කෙරැනුකොට	when having been made
Fifth	කෙරැනාව	after having been made

The following also are irregular in 'having, like කර, a double second principal part : as,

Principal parts.

1	2	1	2
වතුර	වතුල වැතුරු	විවාර	විවැල විවැරු
මුතුර	මුතුල හිතුරු	වදර	වදල වැදැරු
අතුර	අතුල අැතුරු	පිහ	පිහ පිහු
වතුර	වතුල වැතුරු	විකුන	විකක විකුනු
වදුර	වදුල වැදුරු	කිය	කි කිවි
දිවුර	දිවුල දිවරු	පිය	පි පිවි
කකාර	කකැල කැකැරු	ලිය	ලි ලිවි
		දකි	දකු දැකක

Of these වතුර, අතුර, මතුර, වපුර, දිවුර, පිහ, and විකුන follow කර in the irregular formation of its third leading word and its absolute participles : as,

## 3d Leading word

## Absolute participles

වතුරපි

වතුර, වතුරලා

අතුරපි

අතුර, අතුරලා

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

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## DEFECTIVES.

## In Voice.

1. තක,\* නිද, දර, වර, ආර, නෙර, රුව, වටි, ඔබ්, ලෙලිය, අලල, ලියල, අකුල, ශොරව, වලෙදි, have neither causative nor involitive.

2. කිද, ලබ, තිය, මිය, වර, නාහ, නාගි, පඬි, මඬි, පුදි, ගනි, have no causative.

3. දකක, රිහ, හිහ, වඩ, පන, බද, වද, කැඳ, දින, දව, අය, පාය, දිර, දව්ව, දෙස, පිහ, දකි, රකි, වඩි, යදි, විදි, සිදි, ඉඬි, හලි, කෙලි, වහි, අයද, කරඹ, උපය, සපය, පොපිය, කකිහ, නලිය, දෙදර, වදර, විවාර, උහල, පවහ, හහිස, නැගිටි, කිමිදි, ඇඹිදි; හිවිසි, have no involitive.

## In the second principal part

තියනව, නියනවා, මියනවා, කකිහනවා, පොපියනවා, නලියනවා, ලෙලියනවා, have no second principal part.

\* All these verbs should be read with නවා added; thus, for තක read තකනවා; for වටි read වටිනවා.

ඇහැ and බැහැ.

ඇහැ (*is, is enough*) and බැහැ (*cannot*) are very defective, having only the following forms :—

ඇහැ  
 ඇ  
 ඇති } (it) is

ඇත though there be

ඇතුළ there being

ඇති the existing = the real, the true

ඇත that which is = the fact, the truth

ඇතා he to whom it is = the rightful owner

ඇත there is

To all these *ආ* may be prefixed, making negatives *නැහැ*, *නැ*, *නැති*, (*it is not*, &c.; which are opposed to *ඇහැ*, &c. signifying *it is*. But to *ඇති* *it is enough*, is opposed *මදි* *it is insufficient*.

බැහැ  
 බැ  
 බැරි } cannot

බැරුව being unable

Of the three following lists, the first is of Adverbs and Conjunctions; the second of Postpositions; the third of Post positive nouns.



## Adverbs and Conjunctions.

ඇයි	why	එහෙත්	but	නැවත	again
ආය		ඒත්		කොහොත්	or
ආය	again	ඔව්	yes	වැද	
ඉතා	very	තුරු	until	වැදෑ	why
ඉතිං	what then	තව	still, yet	එපා	not like to have
	after that	නම්	if	පිනිස	in order to
එකෙක්	or	නමුත්	although,	මිස	except that
එතකොට	then	නමුත්	nevertheless		

## Postpositions.

හැරුණු } through the	විසින් by the agency of	මගින් along	
හිමි } fault of	දක්වා until	එකක	} with
නිසා on account of		සමඟ	
ලදෙස for the sake of	පසා } through	නැවුට	
	පසාරු }		• විරුඳි against
ලව්වා } by means of			
ලවා }			

## Postpositive Nouns.

කිට්ටුව	} proximity	වෙනුව	} stead, room,	පිටත	the exterior
හාලා		හිඳිව		place	
ලග					ඇතුළු
වෙත		ඉදිරිය	front	උඩ	the upper part
දෙස	} quarter	පසෙස්	rear	සට	the under part
දිශාව					
පාර	road	පිට	the back	අත	the side of a defined space

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PREFIX AND SUFFIXES.

Prefix.

The negative prefix **න** is made vocal by various vowels ; as

නදනවා	make	නනදනවා	not make
වැරදි	guilty	නිවරදි	not guilty
පුළුවන්	able	නුපුළුවන්	not able
දැනේ	will know	නොදැනේ	will not know
ගත්	gotten	නොගත්	not gotten

Suffixes.

සි } of affirmation

ය  
අ  
එසි } of reciting

එ recitation

ව  
වා  
වු  
වන  
වනන } participial

ද  
ආ  
ය  
ඒ  
එයි } of simple interrogation

දෙ honorific interrogation

වද interrogation implying affirmation

යැ  
යැය } interrogation implying nega-  
tion

ඔ intensive

ත් conjunctive suffix

වත් { with an affirmative, implies a makeshift : repeated  
with a negative, corresponds to 'neither' followed  
by 'nor'

අරුති of potentiality

එනි vocative

දී signifying during, while

වැනව් precative

වහන්සේ honorific

# SYNTAX.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

*As this Grammar is compiled for the use of Englishmen in learning Singhalese, it is proposed to compare the two languages as to their SYNTAX; shewing where they agree and where they differ.*



THE LIFE OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BY  
JAMES M. SMITH  
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY  
AND  
OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE  
WITH  
A HISTORY OF HIS SERVICES  
BY  
JOHN C. CALVERT

# SYNTAX.

## NOUNS.

### 1

#### Definites and Indefinites.

There is a general correspondence in the two languages as to the use of definites and indefinites; as,

Bring *a* hoe

උදැලෙක් ගෙනො

Where is *the* hoe you broke

උඹ බිඳ උදැලෙ කෙස්

#### Exceptions.

1. In speaking of any individual of a genus, the English uses the indefinite and the Singhalese the definite; as, This is *a* *polonga*—මේ පොලොංගා. Go not near *a* *co-bracapel*—කයා ලගව නොයන්.

2. The Singhalese admits of an indefinite being joined to a possessive pronoun, which the English does not; as, මේ ලමයා අපේ නෑ කෙනෙකුගේ පුතා —This is the son of a relation *of ours*.

3. The words පමන and විතර, signifying *only* or *mere*, must be put in the indefinite; as, Mere knowledge is insufficient—දැනගැනීම පමනක් වදි විතරක්.

4. *Another* is rendered by වෙන with an indefinite; *the other* by අනික් with a definite; *the rest* by අනිත් with a plural; as, Give me another knife—වෙනපිනයක් දියො; Bring the other horse—අනික් අස්පයා ගෙනොන් The rest are lost—අනිත් ඒවා නැතිවුනා.

5. *No* must be resolved into *not a*; as, He has no relation—උඹ නෑකෙනෙක් නෑ.

## Singular and Plural.

The two languages correspond in this respect ; as,

Both the *mother* and *children* came අම්මන් දරුවෝත් ආවා

## Exceptions.

1. When you join another person to yourself in speaking, both must be put in the plural ; as, You and I are of the husbandry cast—ප්‍රීඹලා අපි ගොසිවත්සෙයි.

2. Words joined with ගෙදර have the plural in ලා for the singular ; as, I am going to my elder brother's house—අයියාලාගේ ගෙදර යනවා.

Hence it is that ලා having become ambiguous as a sign of the plural, words that commonly have ලා for their plural sometimes take වරු to avoid the ambiguity ; as, This is the assistance truly I receive from my nephews—බෑජාවරුලොකනක්ල බෙන ලපකාරතවයි මේ. If බෑජාලාගෙන් had been used, it would have been doubtful whether it had been from one or more.—Hence too in words that commonly take වරු, when one is principally the subject of conversation and others are merely alluded to, ලා is taken for the sign of the plural ; as, What advice should I give to noblemen (one having been before spoken of)—ත්‍රලවෙලාව අපි මොන දැනිමුතුකම්ද කියනෝ.

3. In speaking of the parts of the body of which there are two or more,—as the eyes, the teeth,—the Singhalese uses the singular, where the English has the plural ; as, අළුතැපෙනෝරෝනැ—His eyes do not discern appearances; that is, he cannot see. මේක දහිනි තවත්ව බෑ—One cannot break this with one's teeth.

4. Words expressing the substance universally—as, gold, silver, water, oil, &c, රත්‍රං, රිදි, වතුර, තෙල්, &c—have a plural form and construction in Singhalose ; as, මේවා තෙල්ද—is this oil ?

## 3

## Cases.

*There is a two-fold division of the rules for determining the case of a Singhalese noun. To the first belong those sentences in which the corresponding English noun has no preposition before it ; to the second, those in which the English noun has a preposition before it.*

## Case I. Without Prepositions in English.

## Vocative and Nominative.

Where the sentence is not idiomatical in either language, the Vocative and Nominative cases correspond ; as,

Come here, (my) son	මෙහෙ වර පුතන්
We do not wish it	අපි කැමති නැහැ
Much vexation has happened	බොහොම අනවුල් වෙමි
Life wastes away	ආයු පිරිහෙන්නා

## Accusative.

The noun which receives the action of a volitive or causative verb is put in the accusative in both languages ; as,

Do you know yon man ?	ඔර මිනිසා අඳුනානවා ?
Some one is bursting yon door	කවුද ඔර දෙර පලනවා
Do not do unjust things	අයුතු දේවල් නොකරමි
Make that (brat , cry	මිනා අබ්බ

## Genitive.

The English Genitive is rendered by the Singhalese Genitive ; as,

This man's goods are cheap මෙ මිනිසාගේ බඩු ලාබසි

## Exception.

The Nominal adjective is often put for the genitive ; as, This is a white ants hill—මෙක මේ හුඹහ.



## Dative.

i. When an English active verb is made into Singhalese by an involitive verb, or a suffix, the nominative is turned into a Dative; as,

*He received favour*

ඔහුට පිහිට ලැබුණා

*How many children have you?*    ලඹට දරුවෝ කීදෙනෙක්ද

ii. Words and suffixes of potentiality govern a dative; as,

*How many can bring it?*

කීදනාව ගෙනෙඩ පුළුවන

*I cannot*

මට බැහැ

*Can you untie this knot*

මේ ගැටේ ලඹට ලිහනැහ

## Dative of Animates.—Accusative of Inanimates.

ලගනනාවා, ඩනිනාවා, සදිනාවා, අවනාවා, මතුරුණවා, වදිනාවා, ගහනාවා, තලනාවා, කොටනාවා, අනිනාවා, විදිනාවා, generally govern a dative of animates; but an accusative, or even two accusatives of inanimates; as,

මට තැළුවා

He, she, or they—flogged me

මට ගැහුවා

He, she, or they—beat me

කුරුඳු තලනවා

Barking cinnamon

පය බිම ගහල බැ

[I, he, she, they] cannot set  
[my, his, her, their] foot to  
the ground

## Case II. With an English Preposition.

## Accusative.

i. The noun governed by a Singhalese postposition or a postpositive noun must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used ; as,

නා හන්ද, වට මේකවුනා	This has befallen me along of you
ඔහු වා වෙනුවට රජකාරියකලා	He did suit and service for me

ii. A noun joined with another signifying multitude, measure, or number, also with වානේ or විවර must be put in the accusative whatever English preposition be used ; as,

මිනිස්සු රසියක්	A company of men
හාල් හුටුවක්	A hoondoo of rice
ගස් විසූක්	A score of trees
මු පොලොහා වාගහයි	He is like to a <i>polonga</i>
මු බලලක් විවර ඇති	He is about the size of a cat

## Exceptions.

1. විරුඳව and ඉසාර govern a Dative ; as,

වට විරුඳව කථාකලා	He spoke against me
වට ඉසාරට ගියා	He went before me

2. පිටත, කවක්, and all partitives ; as, පතුව, නෑලු, කොවස, බාගස, පඵව, වික, ඩිග, govern the ablative ; as, He or they put (it, or them, or him) out of the city ආවරිත් පිටත දැමුවා I have no need of puppies කුකුන් නොත් වට කවක් නෑ Give me part of the paddy විසෙන් පතුවක් දියො. This is the best of these goats මේ පඵවනොන් මු වඩා ගෙදයි.

## Genitive.

i. The noun signifying 'the place where' is put in the Genitive, whatever English preposition be used ; as,

Put it <i>in</i> the sun	අවුරේ නියාපන්
There is a pimple <i>on</i> your back	ලබ් පිරි බිබිලක් තියෙනා
How many canoes are <i>at</i> the ferry	තොවුපලේ මරු කියක් තියේද
The bullock rubs himself <i>at</i> a tree	හරකා ගහක අගන ලෙනා
That chair is leaning <i>against</i> the door	අර පුවුව දොරේ වැදිලා තියෙනා
He jumped <i>into</i> the sea	වුදේ පැනනා

ii. A noun with the English sign *of* (signifying belonging to) must be put in the Genitive ; as,

Open the door *of* the room      ගෙයි දොර අරපං

## Dative.

i. Nouns in acquisition or the contrary are put in the dative ; as,

මෙක ඉරුනුවිටක වටයි	When this is worn out it is <i>for</i> me
දොරකට අඟුලක් තැනින්	I have made a bolt <i>for</i> a door

ii. Passive participles govern a dative ; as,

වැනෙන්නුව අසුව      Being caught *by* a fowler

## iii. Comparatives govern a Dative ; as,

මෙකට භාරකඩි ඔන      That is worse *than* this

## iv. The noun to which motion is made is put in the Dative ;

as,

ගහට යවු      Let us go *to* the river  
 මේ ගහට යනෝ      Shall I go *up* this tree ?  
 අර අලියාට විඳේ කවිද      Who shot *at* that elephant ?

## Exceptions.

The following nouns after words of motion are put in the accusative.

1. The Appellatives ගෙදර, නුවර, මෝදර, කඩි, ගොඩි, බැඳේ, කැලේ, වනාන්තෙ, වැලේ, කොවුළුව, පලියේ, උඩ, with the plurals ගස්, පලලි.

2. The Proper Names රූපා, කොලඹ, උඩුවර, මහර, දුඹර, වැලිගෙර, සැලව, යෝවිට්ටි, යාපනේ, තිරිකුනාමැල්, with all those that end in උඩ, කඩ, බඩ, ගොඩ, හර, නොව, පුරේ කෝරළේ ; as, වැලුඩ, වලිකඩ, ගහබඩ, ගෝනිගොඩ, කළුහර, or කළුකොට, අනුරාදපුරේ, හත්කෝරළේ.

3. These proper names take a plural form after verbs of motion මාදම්බේ, කිලිපනේ, රොදාබ්, පානදුරේ, දෙපානා, වසාරම් ; as, Let us go to Madampay මාදම්පා යවු ; also the names of places ending in න, ය, (except වැට්ටි) ; ල (except බඩහැල and those in පල) ; ලල (except බදුලල) and ව ; as, Let us go to Ratmalāna, to Calany, to Kornegal, to Galle, to Negombo, රත්මලාන, කැලණි, කුරුණෑගල, ගාළු, මීගමු, යවු ; — also names of places ending in ගම්, විහි, බැඳ, as, Let us go to Ratgama, to Pingwatta, to Yak-budda, රත්ගම, පිංවතු, යක්බැදි යවු.



v. Verbs of fearing and of anger govern a Dative ; as,

ඔයාට කවිද බය

Who is afraid of him ?

වට කිපුණා

He was angry with me

vi. The period of time about which an event happens is put in the Dative ; as,

වට වසස් විසසකට ඇ

I am about twenty

පහට ඇති

It is about five (o'clock)

### Ablative.

All nouns having English prepositions before them not included in the preceding rules must be put in the Ablative ; as,

By what means did [you] come? මොකිනුද ආවේ

I came on foot

පයින් ආවා

I came in a ship

භෑවෙන් ආවා

By what road did [you] come ?

කොතෙකුද ආවේ

I came by land

ගොඩින් ආවා

Come through that door-way

ඔය දොරකඩින් වරෙන්

Can one plough with calves

වසානෙකින් ගාතෑකැයි

It was broke by you [that is unintentionally]

උඔයින් බිඳුණා

I will come in ten or fifteen days

තව දහ පහලොස් දවසකින් පසුද

The oil leaks from this lamp

මේ පානෙන් තෙල් යනවා

Inquire not of him

එයාගෙන් අහන්න එපා

If [you] ask [it] of him, [he] will give [it you]

ඔහුගෙන් ඉල්ලුවොත් දේව්

What is this ring made of?—

මේ වලලුවොනවායින් හදලා

Of silver

ද—රිදියෙන්

### Exceptions.

I saw [him] take (it) in (his) hand අපට ගනනවා දුටින්

Let (them) make it in their own way උන් හදනා හැටියට හදපුවොවෙන්

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## NUMERALS.

i. When numbers are predicated of animate nouns, the substantive *දෙන* is used with the numeral adjectives; as,

How many men are come?— *මි* *කිස්සු* *කිදෙන* *ආවාද*—  
Four *හතරදෙනයි*

Look, there are *two* guanas fighting— *අනන* *කබර* *දෙනෙනක්* *මර්*  
*ing* *වුවෙනවා*

## Exception.

Instead of *දෙන* Kings take *කව්වුව*, Nobles *පොල*, Priests *නාව*; as,

<i>Five</i> kings	<i>රජවර</i> <i>පස්කව්වුවක්</i>
<i>Three</i> noblemen	<i>නිලබෙලා</i> <i>තුන්</i> <i>පොලක්</i>
<i>Four</i> priests	<i>උනනාන්සෙලා</i> <i>හතර</i> <i>නාවක්</i>

ii. The Cardinal adjective requires its substantive to be in the singular; as,

The <i>two</i> worlds	<i>දෙලොව</i>
Three years	<i>තුන්</i> <i>වාර</i> <i>දා</i>

## PRONOUNS.

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## Substitutes for the Relative.

There are two ways of supplying the place of the Relative.

i. By a participle; as,

He <i>who receives</i> these words,	<i>මෙවචන</i> <i>ඡන්</i> <i>භුගනන</i> <i>මිනිහාව</i>
will be happy	<i>පයිනිව</i> <i>සුඛ</i> <i>සිද්ධවයි</i>

Those *who came and called* අර මා අභිග්‍රහණය කළ අයගෙන්  
 me said so කිව්වා  
 To the place *from which he* උන් හිටියා ආ තැනට නවත් ස  
 came, he shall never return නෙත් නැත  
 Whosoever cannot clear him- මෙහෙයා උත්තර දෙඩ බැරිවුන  
 self concerning this matter මිනිසා හීරේ දවනවා අති  
 shall be imprisoned

ii. By the relative form of the verb ; as,

Those *that go* to that place එතනට යනේන් විකදෙනෙහි  
 are few  
 This, *which has happened*, is මේවුනේ නපුරක්වයි  
 bad

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The Reciprocal නම when not referred to an antecedent is doubled ; as,

Every one should exert him- නම නමට උවමනාද් ගැන න  
 self to supply his own wants ම නමට වැයම් කරයි ඔහු

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The suffixes වත් and ඉවුත් are thus constructed :—

i. With a negative expressed by නැ or බැ or පවා, වත් must be used ; as,

I want nothing at all what- කොසි දෙයකින් වත් මම වැඩක්  
 ever නැත  
 He cannot eat any thing මොන දෙයක් වත් කනනව  
 whatever බැහැ  
 Now then I want no more of පයිත් පකක් වත් ඉතිං පවා  
 them







cases :—the first, when there is no accusative the English nominative is rendered by the Singhalese nominative; the second, when there is an English accusative, that becomes the Singhalese nominative, and the English nominative becomes the ablative in Singhalese; as,

This knife <i>will not cut</i>	මේ පිහි කපෙන්නේ නැහැ
The dew <i>wetted me to-day</i>	මම අද පිහිනෙන්නේ හෙමිමි

### English Passive.

These are rendered in Singhalese as follows;

First method—Render the passive by a volitive, make the object governed by it, and put the agent (if expressed) in the nominative; as,

Last night one of our bullocks	කොවියෙක් රැස් රූ අපේගර
<i>was devoured by a cheta</i>	කෙක් කාපි
All four of us who went to	උන්ගේ හෙදරට ගිය අපි හත
their house, <i>were abused</i>	රඳෙතාවට බැහැනා

Second method—Turn the passive into a verbal substantive governed by කනවා; the English nominative becoming the Singhalese nominative and the agent (if expressed) in the ablative.

I never <i>was thumped</i> by him	මම උගෙන්නුවි කෑ මනක් නැ
I saw a pig that <i>had been shot</i>	වෙඬිකාටු උගර ක් මම දුටි
What shame can there be in	අරුතෙන්නේ මුතෙන්නේ වොනු
one who <i>is thumped</i> by this	කන මනාව වොන ලැජ්ජාද
that and anothere	

Third method—Express the passive by a volitive in the Infinitive governed by යෙදෙනවා; as,

Many relics and images *have been brought* by us අප විසින් බාහුපෙති පිළිව කීප  
 ආවත් ගෙනෙබ්බෙයුනා

Those letters *were never received* ඒ ලිවුම් සම්බවබෙයුනේ නැ  
 නැ

All we *banished* men රටෙන්හබ්බෙයුනු අපි සැමදෙනාම

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## The Moods.

## The Potential.

The affirmative potential may be rendered by the word පුළුවනි, or by the affix අැකි; as,

Any one *can* make it like that ඔහුගේ හදින්ම කාවත්පුළුවනි

If so you *can* subsist pretty well මගෙනම් සන්තම්රණාඩුනැකි  
 well

## The Subjunctive.

Phrases with 'if' are sometimes rendered as in the Paradigm of the verb, and sometimes by the conjunction නම් and some other part of the verb; as,

If you plough to-morrow, send me word ගෙව නාගෙනත් මට කියා එවා  
 පං

If nothing happen by the way, he will be there to-day මහදි අන්ත්‍රාවක් නූතොත් අදම  
 සාවි

If I had met with him in my anger, I should have flogged him තරහ තියැද්දි සම්බුනානම් න  
 ලාපිං

If it had been fully ripe would it be thus, think you? ගොදව පැහිලානම් තව වෙගෙ  
 මසැයි

## The Tenses.

## The Present imperfect.

The present imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of is present to one of the senses ; as,

The oil is leaking from this මේ පාතනක් තෙල් යනනා  
lamp

## Exception.

When මෙතන, මතන or අතන is at the beginning of the phrase, though the thing spoken of be present, the General affirmative form must be used ; as,

Look here this vein is puffing up මෙතන මේ නාගර්. ඉළිගසනවා

## The Past imperfect.

The past imperfect is used when the person or thing spoken of was present to the senses at the time referred to ; as,

When I was coming he was මම එකී දා මකකාද හැදි  
making something

## Compound Perfects.

Besides the simple perfects given in the Paradigm, there is a compound present perfect and a compound past perfect formed by the absolute Participle and an auxiliary ; as,

The cock has got on the chair කුකුලා පුවුවට නැතිලා ඉනනා  
Some fish had been caught in දැලක මාළු අහුවලා තිබුනි  
a net

## Words under the same tense.

The use of the Relative form of the verb is according to the following rules.



The Relative form is to be used,

First, in a Negative sentence : second, with the Interrogative suffix ද not joined to the verb itself : third, with a simple interrogation of the future tense without the suffix : fourth, with a suffix of affirmation in the same sentence ; as,

That one yonder is not he අර ඉතෙන් උා නෙව්

How shall I get to know that ? ඒක මම දැනගතෙන් කොතො මද

Shall I send another message to see ? බලන්න භවපණ්ඩිතයක් අරිසැසු,

It was I that went ඒ හිසේ මමයි

The forms in the present perfect derived from the third leading word, generally imply some cleverness, strength, or ill luck, or fraud, in the performance of the act.

I have served that person a shrewd turn මම උතුට, හොඳ වැඩක් කර පිං

Hendrick has done his work before yon clever fellows ගෙදික් අර හපන්සුන්ඩත් ඉ සාරවෙලා ලගේ වැඩේ කරපි

He has lost me about ten Rix-dollars. උා මම පතාභ දහසකට වාගේ අලාබකරපි

### Rules for the use of the Verb substantive.

There are chiefly five ways of rendering the verb substantive into Singhalese :—



## First way—by four Verbs.

When the manner or place of being is predicated by the verb substantive, it must be rendered by one of the four verbs, *හිටිනවා* and *ඉන්නවා*, applicable to animate nominatives; *තිබෙනවා* and *තියෙනවා*, to inanimates.

I was sick yesterday	මම රෝගේ ලෙසට හිටියා
Tomicha is asleep	තොමිච්චියා නිදහන ඉන්නා
There is a pimple on your back	උඹේ පිටේ බිබිලක් තියෙනනා
That (thing) was in this man's waist cloth	එක් මුහුණේ ඉගේ තිබුණි

Second way—by *සි* and *ඉ*.

*සි* is taken after a vowel, as, *නරක—නරකසි*; *ඉ* after a consonant, as, *දෙකක්—දෙකකි*

The verb substantive is to be rendered by one of the above affixes. 1. When an adjective or abstract substantive is predicated of a noun. 2. When an indefinite substantive is predicated of a pronoun. 3. When the verb substantive precedes an oblique case; as,

If it is bad, it is bad for every one	නරකනම් කාමත් නරකසි
This is like a polonga	මු පොලොංවාගෙයි
That is a very important matter	ඕක මග ලොකු කාරනාවකි
That I still have some hold of life, is by your medicine	යන්නට තවම පන අලලාගිටින්නේ උඹේ බේබෙනි

## Third way—by juxtaposition.

The verb substantive coupling a pronoun with a Singhalese definite is rendered by juxtaposition.

It is a monkey \*

උඟ් වදුර

That is lead

ඔබා රියන්

## Fourth way—by අයුතු.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by අයුතු 1. When uncertainty is expressed or implied. 2: In affirming of things which are the objects of sense, but *not present* to the senses though there be no uncertainty; 3. When *enough* is expressed or implied; as,

This one *is about* the size of    මු බලලෙක් විවර අයුතු  
a cat

There *is* at my house the same    මගේ ගෙදරත් මස රෙදි අයුතු  
sort of cloth

The breadth of this leaf *is*    මේ කොළේ පළල අයුතු  
*enough*

## Fifth way—by වෙනවා.

The verb substantive is to be rendered by some tense of වෙනවා when it can be explained by *becoming* or *growing*; as,

Yon people *are* off from yon    ඉරුං ඉනනින් ඉනක්වෙමින්  
place †

\* For this being definite in Singhalese, see rule for Definite and Indefinite, Exception 1

† This implies that the speaker did not see how they removed.

## Negatives.

## i. Negative Imperative.

A prohibition of authority is expressed by the negative and the Imperative : a prohibition of wish or desire is expressed by *එපා* and the infinitive ; as,

*Do not throw that away* ඔක අහක නොදම අබඩි

[my] lad

*Do not go, till I come* මම එනකල් යන්න එපා

## ii. Negative Indicative.

A declatory negative with a verb not substantive, is expressed by *නැහැ* or *නොවේ* with the Relative form of the verb ; as,

*I never went there in my life* මම කවදාවත් එතනට ගියේ නැ

*It is not that, that I speak of* මම කියන්නේ ඒක නොවේ

## iii. Negative Potential.

The negative potential is rendered by *බැහැ* ; as,

*You cannot go that way* ඔබෙයන්න බැහැ

## iv. Negative with the Verb Substantive.

First manner—With one of the four verbs (*හිටිනවා*, &c.)

The negative with the substantive verb is expressed by *නැහැ* and one of the four verbs *හිටිනවා*, *ඉන්නවා*, *හිබෙනවා*,



නිසේනවා. 1. When a *habitual* state is negated. 2. With a *past imperfect*. 3. With a *future* ; as,

That creature is never at any time in a tree      උෆ් කවදාවත් ගහක ඉන්නේ නැහැ

They were not in the trunk      ජ්වෘ පෙට්ටියේ තිබුණේ නැහැ

He will not then be long in that office      ඔහු එතැනින් ඉක්බිතිව ඔහු වැඩ කරන තැනින් ඉක්බිතිව ඉක්බිතිව නැහැ

### Exception.

The negative past imperfect with an *animate* nominative may be expressed by නැහැ only ; as,

As I was coming, your boy was not on the bridge      මම එද්දී උබේ කොල්ලා පාලම උඩ නැහැ

### Second manner—with වෙනවා.

When the corresponding affirmative sentence would require වෙනවා, the negative sentence requires the same ; as,

He will not be a rogue like them      උෆ් ඉරුන්වාගත් කොරුන් වෙන්නේ නැහැ

### Third manner—with නැහැ or නෙවෙයි only.

In all other cases the verb substantive with a negative is to be rendered by නැහැ or නෙවෙයි only ; if the negative is absolute නැහැ is to be used ; when a correlate affirmative is expressed or implied නෙවෙයි is to be used ; as,

He is not here, උෆ් මෙතැන නැහැ



This (animal) is not like a    මු පොලොන්නාගේ නොවේ  
polonga

That is not my uncle        ඒ අයුරු වුවා නොවේ

Before too, he was not very    ඉසරන් උා වැඩි හපනක්නො  
clever                                වේ

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## Interrogations.

Interrogations are of two kinds: they either express a simple inquiry; or they imply some thing more than an inquiry.

## Simple Interrogations.

i. Past imperfects change නා affirmative into නුව for the interrogative; වා into වුව; but for the interrogative singular change නුව into නිය, and වා into රිය, ඔ into ඔය, and අ and ඉ into එයි; as,

## Assertion.

## Interrogation.

When I came away those people were in good health

Were those people well when you came away?

වම එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැප සනි  
පෙන් උනනා

උඔ එද්දී ඒ ගොලල සැපසනිපෙ  
න් උන්නුව

They said something about you

Did they say anything about me?

උඔහැන කාරනාවක් කිව්වා

වහැන වොකවත් කිව්ව

He was there when I was coming

Was he there when you were coming?

වම එද්දී උා එනන උනනා

උඔ එද්දී උා එනන උනිය

He broke them

උෆ් ජ්වා කැඩුවා

Did he break them ?

උෆ් ජ්වා කැඩී

They were taking them

උන් ජ්වා ගෙනිවෙත්

Were they taking them ?

උන් ජ්වා ගෙනිවෙත්ස

ii. Perfects in වා affirmatively make වෙයි interrogatively ;  
as,

The fruit of this tree is ripe

මේ ගහේ ගෙඩි පැහැවිව

Is the fruit of this tree ripe ?

මේ ගහේ ගෙඩි පැහැවෙයි

iii. Assertions ending in ඉ (not past imperfects) are made interrogations as follows. First, ඉ with ස that is සි by changing the penult vowel අ into ජ. Second, ඉ with ක, ත, or ජා, that is කි, ති, ජි, by changing final ඉ into අ. Third, ඉ with any other consonant, that is මි, රි, &c. by adding ස ; as,

It is good

හොඳයි

Is it good? හොඳයි

That is one of the articles I  
spoke of

ඒක වචන කියාපු බඩුවලින්පකකි

Is that one of the articles you  
spoke of?

ඒක උභිකියාපුබඩුවලින්පකක ?

That is finer than this

ඒක මිවත් හිනි

Is that finer than this ?

ඒක මිවත් හින

They are still poor

උන් තවම දුප්පති

Are they still poor ?

උන් තවම දුප්පත ?

What you have done is right

තෝ කලා හරි

Is what you have done right ?

තෝ කලා හරිස ?

As I was coming he was making  
the fence

මම පදිඳි උඟ වැට්මකෙහෙයි

It was breaking

කැඩුණි

As you came was he making  
the fence ?

උඹ පදිඳි උඟ වැට්මකෙහෙයි

Was it breaking ?

කැඩුණෙයි ?

iv. Words in අ (not past imperfects) add ය ; as,

You told [me] to say so

හවුණේ පහෙව කියම කිව්වා

Did I tell [you] to say so ?

මම පහෙව කියම කිව්වාය

If so do not bring it

පහෙනම් ගෙනෙම පපා

Must it not be brought then ?

පහෙනම්ගෙනෙම පපාය

v. In other cases of simple interrogation the suffix ද is to be used, as it may in many of the examples to the preceding rules ; as,

Is that my fault ?

මේ මගේ වැරද්දක්ද

Interrogations with additional meaning.

vi. The relative form of the verb used interrogatively (without any suffix or word of interrogation) implies a request for consent ; as,

මේ ගහට යනේ

Shall I go up this tree ?

The suffix පයි added to the Infinitive is of the same import ; as,

මේ ගහට යමයි

Shall I go up this tree ?

vii. The suffix *ද* not joined to the verb of the sentence, but to some other word in it (in which case the verb must be in the relative form), implies a previous knowledge of the main fact, the inquiry being as to some circumstance connected with it ; as,

කවිද ගියේ Who went ?

[The person asking knows that somebody went, he inquires who.]

ඊ ගියේ ගියේ Did he go yesterday ?

[It is known that he is gone ; the inquiry is as to the time of going.]

ගොනුවරද ගියේ Is he gone to Kandy ?

[The person's going is known, the inquiry is as to the place.]

viii. The suffix *ල* is used in inquiring of a superior ; or else it expresses a state of doubt ; as,

තමුන්වහන්සේලා විකහව යන පත්තෙහෙවැරද, Does your honor set out soon ?

වෙලකව දුන් සබඳද්ද, Are they at home by this time, I wonder ?

ix. The suffix *වද* implies a strong affirmation of what is asked ; as,

ඊයේවද දුක පනවාස කිවි It was yesterday you promised to come, was it not ?



x. The suffix වාද implies that the thing inquired about is silly, or improper, or absurd; as,

එය බිඳුලුම උඹ බයවාද

What! are you afraid of those bugbears?

xi. The suffixes දැ, දැයි, යැ, යැයි, imply a strong assertion of the proposition the contrary of that which is asked; as,

එව කැමැත්තක් කරමි දෙනැ

They will give me leave to do as I like, to be sure, won't they?

වසස්කොනන් භාතැකැයි

One can't plough with calves, can one?

වෙනකෙනෙක් නැතිනොව ඉ  
ඬං හිටිනකෙනෙක් අනෙවක්  
නිසාලා අරිමි පපායැ

If one have no one else, one must send by such as one has?

භොදයි ජිහ් යිසනොව නොදැ  
නේසැයි

Very well! if you go, shall I not find it out, think you?

xii. The word කෙර් or කොයි is an interrogative of place; the former being used on the coast, the latter in the interior; as,

කලේ කෙර් Where is the pitcher?

xiii. The word දැයි and වැදෑ are interrogatives of the cause or reason of an act; as,

එව අඬනැහුවේ දැයි

Why did you call for me?

ඔම පිඬුන් නොමරනෙත් වැදෑ

Why do you not kill this bee?



ii. *Present perfects* asserting, must, when recited, be changed into the past General affirmative; as,

උබේ තුවක්කුව අනන්ත ගැස්      අනන්තගැස්සු විපත් තුවටනන්  
සිත් පත්තුවෙන්නේ නැහැ      නැතකිනොව මේ මන්වුනාද

I have snapped your gun re-      You say you snapped my gun  
peatedly; but it does not      repeatedly and it did not go  
go off      off, what do you call this?

කොට්ඨාසක් ර්ඳේරු අපේ හර      ර්ඳේරු කොට්ඨාස කැට්ටාසකි හර  
කෙක් කාපි      කාගේ හවද මේ

Last night a cheta ate up one      Is this the skin of the bullock  
of our bullocks      that the tiger, they say, ate  
up last night?

මම පද, උබේ බාප්පාදුන් ගිරේ      අරුම පද, තලුසේ දුන් ගිරේ  
නැතිවෙව්ව      නැතිවුනාය කි

The betel knife your uncle      The knife you gave that day is  
gave me that day is lost      lost. he says.

iii. *Futures of the first person* when recited are expressed by the Present General affirmative with *ය*; as,

මම ඉතින් ගොයිනි ප්‍රේක්ෂක      මුදු ගොයිනි ප්‍රේක්ෂක කි-නවා  
Now then I will go \*      This person says he will go.

iv. *Futures plural in ත්* are recited by removing the *al*, which is in effect adding final *අ*; as,

අද නාවොත් ගෙව පත්      අද නාවාත් ගෙව පතකි උ  
They will come to-morrow      They will come to-morrow,  
if not to-day      he says, if not to-day

\* Literally—Having gone I will come.



v. Futures in ට and words in ආ (not first Futures); and words in ඉ joined to any consonant but ක, ට, ආ, and ස, being recited add ය; as,

ඔය ගොනාලුගට හිමයාත් දැ  
නිවුණුවේ

ඔය ගොනාලුගට හිමයාත් දැනි  
වුණුවේය කියනවා

If you go near that bull, you  
will have a lesson

If you go near that bull you  
will have a lesson, they say

ඉතිං පවා

ඉතිං පව්‍ය කියනවා

Now then no more

No more, they say

සියසක් ඇතත් වදි

සියසක් ඇතත් වදිය කියනවා

If there were a hundred there  
would not be enough

If there were a hundred, there  
would not be enough, they say

vi. An assertion made by යි joined to a masculine in ආ for ආ is recited by ආය, joined to a neuter in ආය for ඒ is recited by ඒය; in others it is recited by පයි; also involitives in නි are recited by පයි; as,

උඬු වන වස ගොරයි

උඬු වන වස ගොරයි කියාලාගෙන  
වේයයි අර මිනිසා අප දැකෙයි  
කිව්වා

He is a pestilent rogue.

මම උදැව බොගෙම ආදරයයි

උඹ අරඋදැව බොගෙම ආදරය  
රේය කිව්ව් ඔබගෙමකරම කිනා  
ගනාද

I have a great regard for that  
person

මෙතන අපේ වී විවරයි

උදැවමතන අපේ වී විවරයිකිව්වා

There is no paddy but mine  
here

There is no paddy but his  
there, he said.



වෙත් එහෙම ඇහුනි

I heard the same

තවත් එහෙම ඇහුනෙයි කීවා  
නොවෙයි පද,

Did not you say that day you  
had heard the same ?

vii. Assertions in කි, හි, නි, being recited, change final ඉ  
into අ ; as,

දෙකට ගියානි

You can go in two hours

දෙකට ගියාන කීවාට මම ගියේ

I went surely because you said  
I could go in two hours

ඉතිං ඇති

Now there is enough

ඉතිං ඇත කි

Now there is enough, he says

මම සබ පුළුවනි

I can go

කරනේ නිසාට සබපුළුවනානි

Karonchi can go, they say

viii. ඇහැ, නැහැ, බැහැ, being recited become ඇත, නැත,  
බැරිය ; as,

උන් වෙලාකට එතන ඇහැ

They will be there now

උන් වෙලාකට එතන ඇත කීව  
වා

They will be there now, he  
said

මේවා හොඳ නැහැ

These are not good

මේවා හොඳ නැත කියනවා

These are not good, he says

මම සබ බැහැ

I cannot go

උාට සබ බැරිය කියනවා

He cannot go, he says

ix. In reciting assertions just now uttered, it is more usual to use the suffix එ ; as,

එක අළුත් ගෙයක්වගේවයි

That is like a new house

මේක අළුත් ගෙයක්වගේව

This, he says, is like a new house

මම කීවේ ජනමනව

That was not what I said

උඤ්ඤ කීවේ ජනමනව

That, he says, was not what he said

x. Idioms and Phrases are frequently recited not in the exact words, but according to their meaning ; as,

ගෙයදව පැහැලුනම් නව ඔහෝ වසයි

If they were quite ripe would they be in that state think you?

ගොදව පැහැලුනම් නවවෙහෙව නොවිව

If they were quite ripe they would not be thus, he says

යොහානිස් හිරිවද

Johanis is in prison do you know?

යොහානිස් හිරිය කිව්

Johanis is in prison, they say

අන්ත්‍රාවක් ආනොත් දෙදවස කින් පැයකි

If nothing happen, I can come in two days

තෝත්ලොනොවෙයි මම මුඤ්ඤ කාසි දෙද්දි—මාත් ලොනොවෙත් නම්

Were not you by, when I gave the money to this man?—Why not, to be sure I was?

Construction of English phrases that have the conjunction *And*.

The word 'and' may couple *sentences*, or *verbs*, or *other words*.

i. 'And' coupling sentences has in general no corresponding word in Singhalese, the construction is such as not to require it.

ඉලලාබැඳිකොට දුනොනන්දෙ (I) will ask *and* try, *and* if (I)  
 ඇත්තේ get (it) (you) shall have it

ii. When 'and' couples verbs, however many, having the same nominative case, the last English verb is rendered by a Singhalese verb of the proper voice, mood, tense, and termination ; and all the preceding English verbs by absolute participles without any conjunction

තෝන් ගොනින් අර කිව්වත්ඉල් Go you *and* ask for those  
 ලාගන අර ගහේ පොළින් ගො pick the cocoa nuts from you  
 ලාගන ඇවිත් ගෙදර තියාලා tree, *and* go home *and* put  
 කුඹුරට වර them by ; then come to the  
 paddy field

iii. When 'and' couples nouns or particles it is rendered by applying the suffix ත් or යි to all the coupled words, the first as well as the following ones :

ඒවත් මේවත් අරං පලයන් Take away those *and* these  
 අදත් හෙවත් බැවෙන කැවෙති To-day *and* to-morrow, I am  
 දවසක පුළුවනි unable : I can, any other  
 day you like

ගහෙන් දුනෙන් උනුයි වරදැවැටු They got it, *and* we bore the  
 හේ අපවයි blame for it

ඔබ කිව්ව නොවයි වෙයි It was you *and* I who were  
 told to go

## Exceptions.

The following nouns and particles are joined together without any conjunction; as,

අනුකූල නාම	Elder sister <i>and</i> younger
අනු මුල	End <i>and</i> beginning
අනු මූනියම්	Necromancy <i>and</i> witchcraft
අනුර අඛණ්ඩ	Effeminacy <i>and</i> pride
අම්මි මුත්තා	Grandmother <i>and</i> grandfather
අලු අලු	All sorts of seeds
අලු කුඩු	Bones (great <i>and</i> small)
අනු වර්ධන කරණය	Correction <i>and</i> discipline
අනු පය	Hand <i>and</i> foot
අත් පා	Hands <i>and</i> feet
අත් අත්	Elephants <i>and</i> horses
අනු වැන	Farther <i>and</i> hither
අනු නැති—අනු නැත	Is <i>and</i> is not
අනු මුත්තා	Grandmother <i>and</i> grandfather
අනු පත්	Palms <i>and</i> soles
අද හෙට	To day <i>and</i> to morrow
අද කුඩු	Crooked <i>and</i> wry
අද පුටු	Beds <i>and</i> chairs
අද පැලා පැලා	Doubting <i>and</i> hesitating
අද පැලා	Dressing <i>and</i> bedizening
අනු නැති කියන	Knowing <i>and</i> saying
අනු වින	Rules <i>and</i> forms (of devil worship)
අත්පා කුඩුපා	Father <i>and</i> father's younger brother
අනු පුටු	Mango <i>and</i> jambo
අනු දරුවන්	Wife <i>and</i> children
අනු අත්පා	Mother <i>and</i> father
අනු මුත්තා	Elder brother <i>and</i> younger



අරන මෙන කථාකරනවා

අරව්වි කංකානම්

අරළු බුළු නෙලලි

අල බහල

අළු දුලිලි

අස් කං

අංකුන් අනුන්

අංගුං බැළින් කරනවා

අහල පහල

අහස පොලව

ඉඟුරු මිදිස් තිප්පිලි

ඉනන හිටින

ඉර හඳ

ඉහල පහල

ඉසසර පහු

ඊයෙ පෙරේද

ලගත් ආගත්

ලබ බිම

ලඳු මුන්

ලදමු ලපකාර

ලන ඉහරදේ

ලසන පිහන

ලාරර් කුකුලෝ

ලේ ලේ

ලේකඩු පන්හින්

ලස් මිටි

ලස මහන

එක මෙන

එතෙක් මෙතෙක්

එතන මෙතන

Talk about this, that, and the other, i. e. trifling subjects

Arachy and Cancanam

Aralu, bul, and nelli

Roots and rice-roots, i. e. all the edible roots

Ashes and dust

Eyes and ears

Horses and elephants

Hear and try (causes)

Upper and nether

Sky and earth

Ginger, pepper, and tippily

Sitting and standing

Sun and moon

High and low

Before and behind

Yesterday and the day before

Learned and unlearned

Above and below

Undu and mung (kinds of pulse)

Help and assistance

Fever and headache

Cooking and dressing

Hogs and fowls

Stakes and roots

Stiles and stilettoes

Tall and short

Tall and larger

That and this

From that time and up to this

That place and this place

ප්‍රති පාද	Opposition <i>and</i> contentions
ප්‍රඳය් වෙදය්	From that time <i>and</i> up to this
පන යන	Coming <i>and</i> going
පලා හලා	Disparagement <i>and</i> disgrace
පහොඳි වෙහොඳි	That side <i>and</i> this
පලොව වෙලොව	The other world <i>and</i> this
පහෙන් වෙහෙන්	Thence <i>and</i> hence
පතා වෙතා	There <i>and</i> here
පත් වෙත්	There <i>and</i> here
මප මවම	Polish <i>and</i> burntish
මඬ මොඬ	Thither <i>and</i> hither
මරු පාරු	Boat <i>and</i> barge
මාව වැස	Sunshine <i>and</i> rain
කැක්කු පිපුරු	Aching <i>and</i> bursting
කිකරු අකිකරු	Obedient <i>and</i> disobedient
කොඬ පලුරු	Pillows <i>and</i> mats
කඩු කණන	Swords <i>and</i> scymitars
කන් කඩවල්	Pingos <i>and</i> poles
කැති ලදළු	Bill-hooks <i>and</i> hoes
කැන රුව	Ugly <i>and</i> beauteous
කද වලු	Pingo loads <i>and</i> sacks ( of presents)
කැද බත්	Rice gruel <i>and</i> rice
කඳු ගඟ්	Mountains <i>and</i> hills
කන කොර	Blind <i>and</i> lame
කනු දඩු	Pillars <i>and</i> poles
කන බොන	Eating <i>and</i> drinking
කුනු කසල	Dirt <i>and</i> rubbish
කපු පුළුන්	Spinning cotton <i>and</i> stuffing cotton
කපන කෙටන	Cutting <i>and</i> hacking
කමැළි නොකමැළි	Lazy <i>and</i> diligent
කාරනා කටයුතු	Affairs <i>and</i> business

කිරි පැනි	Milk and honey
කුරුඹා වැවර	Young and tender (cocoanuts)
කළ කොතල	Pitcher and jug
කොළලෑ විසල්	Outriggers and cross-jacks
කෙළි කවචකං	Plays and sports
කෙල ගොවු	Spittle and snot
කොලෙල් බලෙල්	Brats and dogs
කොළු කෙළි	Boys and girls
කවනා පොවනා	Cramming and drinking
කැඩුං කිරිබත්	Cakes and rice-milk
කැවිලි පෙවිලි	Eatables and drinkables
කොස් පොල්	Jacks and cocoa-nuts
කහ මිරිස්	Turmeric and pepper
කුසල් අකුසල්	Merit and demerit
කැහි ගොවු	Cough and phlegm
ගහ මුද	River and sea
ගොඩ වඩ	Dry ground and muddy
ගේ දොර	House and door
ගුණ හුගුණ	Kind and unkind
ගඳ සුවඳ	Stinks and perfumes
ගැහු පිරිමි	Females and males
ගනන් ගිලවි	Reckonings and accounts
ගේ මිදල	House and precinct
ගම බිම	Village and land
ගං බිං	Villages and lands
ගිරි කිලෙල්වා	Areka cutters and lime box
ගරු ගාභිර	Grandeur and haughtiness
ගැසරු	Awe and reverence
ගුරු දෙමව්පියෝ	Teachers and parents
ගල් බොරළු	Stones and pebbles
ගල් මුල්	Stones and roots
ගලන බහින	Flowing and ebbing
ගැල්ව බැස්ව	Flood and ebb

ගෝල බාලයෝ	Disciples and youngsters
ගහ කොළ	Tree and leaf
ගස් කොළං	Trees and plants
තඹ පිහතල	Copper and brass
තල් කිතුල්	Palmyra and jaggory
තල්කොළ පුස්කොළ	Palmyra leaf and talpat leaf
තෙල් පොල්	Oil and cocoa-nuts
තෙල් පඬං	Oil and lamps
තල වුං	Sesamum and mung
දුක් සැප	Sorrow and joy
දිග පලල	Long and broad
දඩු පොඵ	Clubs and bludgeons
දිවු නුදිවු	Seen and unseen
දිගු මගන	Length and bigness
දම නුඬ මස්	Flesh and fish
දු දරුවෝ	Daughters and children
දෑන දෙපය	Both hands and feet
දුනු රිතල්	Bows and arrows
දෙන ගනනා	Giving and taking
දුන් නුදුන්	Given and not given
දනනා නොදනනා	Known and unknown
දෙනු ගනුකරනවා	Give and take
දිනන පරදින	Winning and losing
දේ පල	Things and matters
දිය දර	Water and fuel
දෙසියස් වුදුන්	Gods and budus
දර දිය	Fuel and water
දර පලා	Fuel and herbs
දර ගිනුර	Fuel and fire
බිම්බෙහි අබිම්බෙහි	Righteous and unrighteous
දරුවා මලලා	Child and spouse
දරු මලලෝ	Children and spouses
දෙල් පොල්	Bread fruit and cocoa nuts



බෙලා කුභං	<i>Litters and palankeens</i>
දෙවි දේවතාවෝ	<i>Celestial and terrestrial gods</i>
දිව්‍ය ශ්‍රීත්ව	<i>Divine and holy</i>
දිවි වලස්	<i>Tigers and bears</i>
නැටුම් හැටුම්	<i>Dancing and drumming</i>
නඩු පනත්	<i>Justice and judgments</i>
නැන්දා මාමා	<i>Aunt and uncle</i>
නායක අනුනායක	<i>Chief and secondary</i>
නයි පොලොන්	<i>Cobras and polongas</i>
නැවු හඹුන්	<i>Ships and vessels</i>
නැසුණු දරුවෝ	<i>Kinsmen and brethren</i>
පක්‍ෂවාදී අපක්‍ෂවාදී	<i>Our party and the other party</i>
පිඟු බෝපා	<i>Plates and cups</i>
පෙට්ටි පෙට්ටි	<i>Boxes and trunks</i>
පැටි පැටි	<i>Cubs and whelps - bairns</i>
	<i>and bantlings</i>
පන්තිත අපන්තිත	<i>Literate and illiterate</i>
පොත් පත්	<i>Books and leaves</i>
පින් පව්	<i>Merit and sin</i>
පැනි හකුරු	<i>Honey and jaggory</i>
පලා පල	<i>Herbs and plants</i>
පවුල පන්සල	<i>Family and household</i>
පවුල් පන්සල්	<i>Families and households</i>
පිහා කැති	<i>Knives and billhooks</i>
පහසු අපහසු	<i>Well and unwell</i>
බඩු බාහිර	<i>Goods and chattels</i>
බත් බුලත්	<i>Rice and betel</i>
බැදුම් පිළිස්සුම්	<i>Fries and roasts</i>
බුදුන් දහම්	<i>Budu and holiness</i>
බොනා කනා	<i>Drinking and eating</i>
බය හැක	<i>Fear and doubt</i>
බොරු සබොරු	<i>Lies and leasings</i>
බුලත් දුන්කල	<i>Betel and tobacco</i>

බිලත් පුවක්	<i>Betel and areka</i>
බලලෝ බලල්ඵ	<i>Dogs and cats</i>
වුතු වැනික්	<i>Pearls and jewels</i>
මිත්‍ර අමිත්‍ර	<i>Friendly and unfriendly</i>
මිතුරු අමිතුරු	<i>Friends and foes</i>
මුදලි මුහන්දිරං	<i>Modeliars and mohandiram</i>
මං මාවත්	<i>Ways and paths</i>
මළු පැදුරු	<i>Bags and mats</i>
මල් පහන්	<i>Flowers and lamps</i>
මෙලොව පරලොව	<i>This world and the next</i>
මව් දෙවම්පියෝ	<i>Mother and parents</i>
මස් මාන්ස	<i>Fish and flesh</i>
මහ පොව	<i>Road and ferry</i>
මැහි මදුරු	<i>Flies and gnats</i>
යකා යතුන්	<i>Demon and demons</i>
යකඩ යහද	<i>Iron and cutlery</i>
යක්ක ප්‍රේත	<i>Demoniac and elfish</i>
යුතු අයුතු	<i>Just and unjust</i>
යන භන	<i>Going and coming</i>
යල මහ	<i>Little harvest and great</i>
යාළු විසවාසයෝ	<i>Companions and friends</i>
න අරක්කු	<i>Strong drink and spirituous liquors</i>
ඳ දවල්	<i>Nights and days</i>
රව ගව	<i>The country and villages</i>
රව කොව	<i>The country and passes</i>
රිට්ටා පෝය	<i>Unlucky and lucky days</i>
රිදි රතුං	<i>Silver and gold</i>
රදේ රැඳව	<i>Ache and pain</i>
රස මිර	<i>Savour and sweetness</i>
ලොකු කුඩා	<i>Big and little</i>
ලක්ෂන අවලක්ෂන	<i>Handsome and ugly</i>
ලැජ්ජා කෝල	<i>Shame and bashfulness</i>

ලෙඩ දක්	Sickness and sorrow
ළි දඩ	Sticks and staves
ලද බොලද	Little ones and infants
එනු ඇඹුල්	Salt and vinegar
එනු කහ මිරිස්	Salt, turmeric, and pepper
ලබු පුහුල්	Gourds and pumpkins
ලමයි ලපවි	Children and nurslings
ලේ වස්	Blood and flesh
ලෝස හෙලු	Darts and spears
ලියන කියන	Writing and saying
ලිවුං කිවුං	Writing and discourses
ලේසි පාසි	Easy and facile
වග වාසගම්	Matters and subjects
වගෙඩි වෝල්	Mortar and pestle
වැඩුවහල් බාල	Elder and younger
වගන පිටිය	Orchard and field
වතු පිටි	Orchards and fields
වැදුම් පිදුම්	Worship and offerings
වන පිළියල්	Wounds and scabs
වා පිත්	Wind and gall
වඩු තකකඩ	Unruly and disobedient
වම දකුන	Left and right
වෘක්භ අවෘක්භ	Strength and weakness
වල ගොඩ	Dales and hills
වලං කඩල්	Crocks and shreds
වැල් බාණ	Small withe and large withe
වැල වරකා	Soft jack and hard jack
වැලි වැටි	Sand and clay
වැවු පොතුනු	Lakes and ponds
විහාර පන්සල්	Buddhist temples and priests' house
වි හාල්	Paddy and rice
වැසූ පිනන	Rain and dew

විශ්වාස අවිශ්වාස	Faithful <i>and</i> faithless
හැන බය	Doubt <i>and</i> fear
හඬවි චුට්චි	Pans <i>and</i> pots
හෙව අනිද්ද	To-morrow <i>and</i> the day after
හැට්ට රෙදි	Jackets <i>and</i> waist cloths
හැඩ නිල	Shape <i>and</i> colour
සත්‍රී පුරුෂයෝ	Women <i>and</i> men
සතා සර්පයා	Beast <i>and</i> serpent
සතා සතුන්	Animal <i>and</i> animals
සීත හුලඟ	Cold <i>and</i> wind
පුළු හළු	White <i>and</i> black
හොඳ හොඳහොඳ	Good <i>and</i> bad
පුළු රතු	White <i>and</i> red
සාධාරණ අසාධාරණ	Evenhanded <i>and</i> uneven handed
හැඳ දරනුව	Ladle <i>and</i> bearer
හුණු පුවක්	Lime <i>and</i> areka nut
සීනි සුගිරි	Soft sugar <i>and</i> candied sugar
සිංහ වනභූතයින්	Lion, tiger, &c.
සුඛ අසුඛ	Wholesome <i>and</i> unwholesome
සුඛා සුඛ	Good <i>and</i> bad
සැබෑ බොරු	Truth <i>and</i> falsehood
සමිථි අසමිථි	Clever <i>and</i> stupid
සෙමි වාත	Phlegm <i>and</i> wind
සිරු වාරු	Gentle <i>and</i> easy
හොරු හතුරෝ	Thieves <i>and</i> enemies
හරකා බානා	Ox <i>and</i> yoke of oxen
හොරි තුහි	Itch <i>and</i> rash
හෙරළි පොළොස්	Ripe jacks <i>and</i> unripe
හැර වැර කරනවා	Make tight <i>and</i> strong
හාල බත	Raw rice <i>and</i> boiled rice
හැළි චලා	Pots <i>and</i> pans
සිහි මෝසම	Heaven <i>and</i> bliss
සහෝදර සහෝදරියෝ	Brothers <i>and</i> sisters



කොර බොරු	Shamming and lying
හසිය හත්තී	Strength and force
හරහට දිහට	Across and along
සෙම් සොවු	Phlegm and mucus

4 The Singhalese are accustomed also to add to the end of a word a mere expletive of a similar sound ; viz.

අවුල් පවුල්	Entanglement
ආබු හේබ	Cleverness
ආරු මාරු	Exchanging
ආණ්ඩු මාණ්ඩු	Trouble, toil
ආව බේව	Menial service (to Budu)
ආරු මාරු	Upholding (a weak person)
ආණවුල්	Entanglement
ඉල්ලා පිල්ලා	Having begged
ලුහුළු විහිළු	Antics, harlequinades
ලතනර පතනර	Answer
ලොවු පසාවි	Stratagems
ලදව් පදව්	Help
මල්ලා පෙල්ලා	Having (loosely) attached
මල මොල—මල මොව්වල	Folly
ගමං හහමං—ගමං බිමං	Journey
ගුණන් පණන්	Kindness
මාවු මාවු	Politeness, good behaviour
මාරේ මාරේ	Assentation
මේත්තු මාත්තු	Arrogance
තද බද	Strictness, severity
තරහ මරහ	Anger
තරම් තිරම්	Rank, condition
තල්ලු වල්ලු	Pushing
දහ පහ—දහ තුහ	Mischief, trickery
දබ බබ	Clatter, bustle

දහ පහ	Teeth
නම ගම	Name <i>and</i> place of abode
නස තුරුස්	Debts
නැසීන දෙහින	Dying
පමන අමන	Behaviour
පල වැල	Fruits
පළි රෙරිද	Grumbling
බදු හද	Rent
බන දහම්	Righteousness
බර පහල	Important, weighty
බර බැරි	Burden of child bearing
මතුල් උතුලා	Wedding feasts
මේවු පඩිත්තු	Submissiveness
මඩු කුඩං	Open halls
මනක අතක	Remembrance
මහත අහත	Bulkiness
මාන්සි ආන්සි	Trouble
මරිං පොරිං	With all possible exertion
රමා පරවා	Looking askint
ලග පාත	Neighbourhood
ලව්දෙව නැනුව	Without bounds
වග පල	Scolding, advice
මන්දි වලක්කු	Penalties
වහා දිහා	Growth, increase
වං හුං	Inquiries of a person's cir- cumstances
මාරු ආරු	Supporting
සවකපව	Brawling
සාත්තු බාත්තු	Attendance, assisting the sick
සුනු විසුනු	Shivered to atoms
සාගමාරු	} Trafficking
සාග සේත්තු	
සිලම් පලව	

සල පතල	Diligence
හඬි හානි	Panting, breathing
ගර් හඬකරනවා	Get, procure
හවුල් පවුල්	Copartnership
සුර පෙර	Having scratched
හේන්ද්‍ර මොහු	Lassitude, ennui

## POSITION.

This part of Grammar may be divided into position of clauses and position of words.

## Position of Clauses.

Dependent clauses must come before their principal clauses.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) I have left off astrology,  | (2) දැන් නැතැත් කියනනාත්ව  |
| (2) for now a days it brings    | ප්‍රයෝජන නැතකියා (1) මම    |
| no profit to those who prac-    | එක අත්අරියා                |
| tise it                         |                            |
| (1) I did not go for my own     | (2) ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේ නිසා |
| profit, (2) but for theirs      | විස (1) මගේ ප්‍රයෝජනේව හි  |
|                                 | සේ නැ                      |
| (1) He voluntarily suffered,(2) | (2) අපි නොසිති නොවෙනෙහිස   |
| that we might not perish        | (1) ඔහු කැමැතෙන්ව වද වි    |
|                                 | නිද                        |
| (1) I must go to day, (2) even  | (2) අහුවෙනත් (1) අද මම සබ  |
| If I be caught                  | බිනැ                       |

## Position of Words.

i. The verb, whether a word or a suffix, is for the most part last in its clause.

නායකයා හුඹහනට අලෙඳ නායා	A cobra capel is gliding into a white ant's hill
බසාව අත කිට්ටුනොකරං	Put not your hand near the owl
අපට ගොරකොනන් බොගො ම අන්තූයි	There is much danger to us from thieves
මේවා බලෙකොන් නෑ*	These cannot be fried

ii. The pronoun frequently requires the first place, drawing with it the words with which it may be connected.

මම පයින් කීපගමනක් යොලඹ හිසෙන්	I have often gone to Colombo on foot
මගේ අතින් ලියාපු කඩදාසි ග නන් නෑ	There is no telling how much paper has been written by my hand
මගෙන් ඉල්ලී බලුව දෙබ් හැටි යන් නෑ	I cannot give the article you asked of me
මම උඹගේ ලැබෙබිම් නෑ ගන නා මතක ඇත	Do you remember what you have to pay me

iii. The Genitive case must precede the word on which it depends; as,

The head man of this village	මේ ගමේ මුලාදානියා
The door of the room	ගෙයි දොර

iv. The Accusative must come after the Nominative; as,  
Last night a cheta ate one of our bullocks

තෙත්තෙක් ජෙට් රා අර් හර  
කෙන් කාටි

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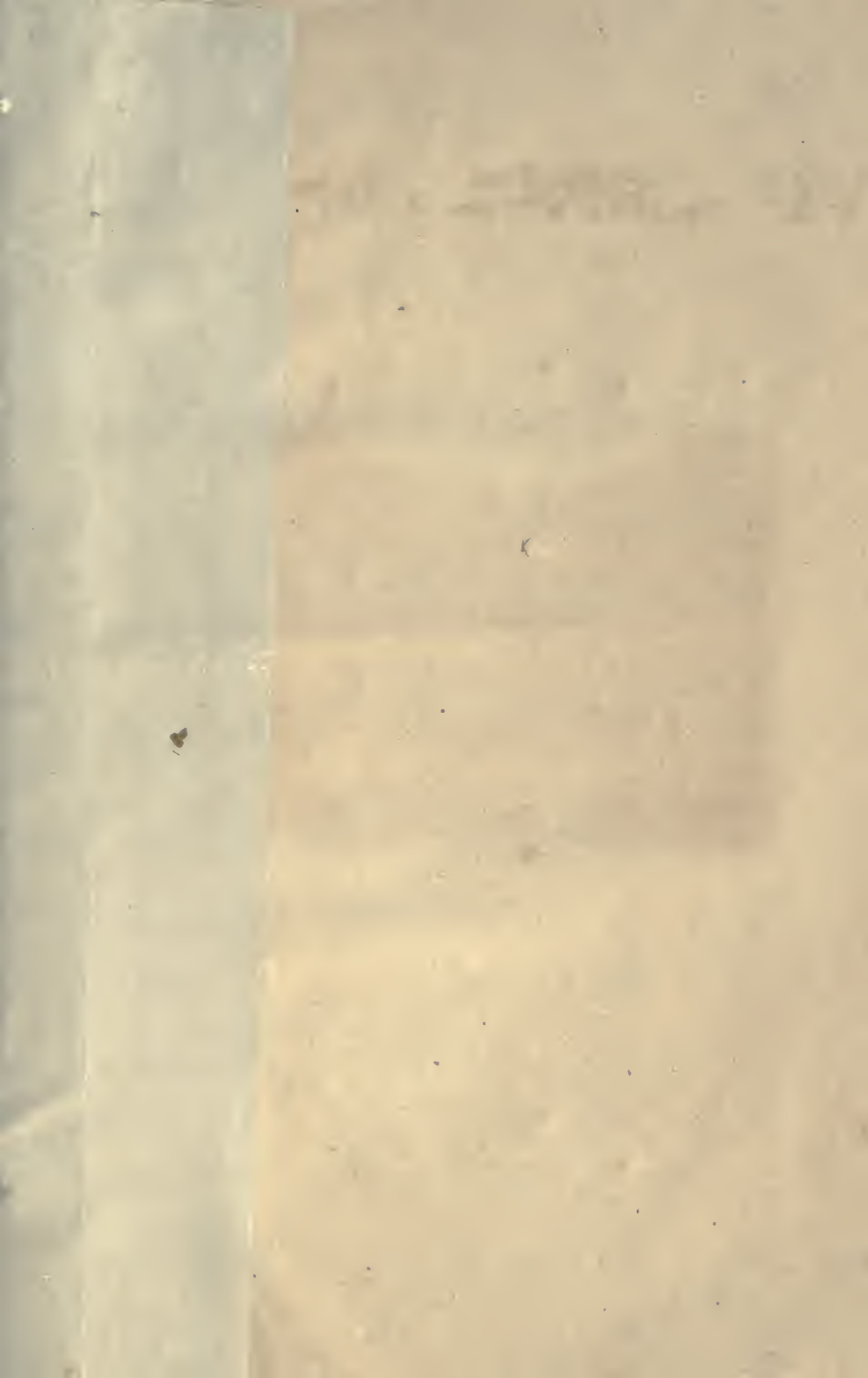
\* This too is an example of the rule; for නෑ is compounded of න the negative prefix, and ඈ the defective verb; the relative form being in no case to be considered the verb of the sentence.



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COTTA CHURCH MISSION PRESS.

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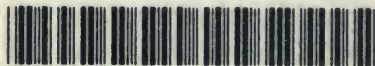
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